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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,794—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	,, ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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IMPERATRIX	4,194	T. Rassevich.	1st Oct.	1896.
IMPERATOR	4,119	B. Vidos	1st Nov.	1896.
IMPERATRIX	4,194	T. Rassevich.	1st Dec.	1896.
IMPERATOR	4,119	B. Vidos	1st Jan.	1897.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Regliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGOSUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 8th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 19th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 17th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 17th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 26th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 15th September, 1896.

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"The flight of ages " ..... Bevan.

MISS EMMELINE DA CUNHA—Will play—
Pianoforte Solo "La Cachucha" Raff.

MISS COUNSELL will sing—Pinsuti.
"Don't Forget me" and "Zanita Trotere".

SURGEON-CAPTAIN W. E. JENNINGS Will play—Organ Solo.

MR. LAURENCE ATKINSON will sing—
"Let me Love Thee" Ardite and "The Star of Eve," Wagner.

MR. J. JAMIESON will sing—
"Monarch of the Storm." Parker.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-COLONEL F. C. BARKER Will play—Violin Solo.
"Bagatelles" Schubert and "Abendlied" Hauser, and

MR. S. H. MORSE (pupil of Mr. T. V. Twinning)
"Waft Her Angels" Handel.
"Annette" Grieg and "Call me Back" Denza.

At the Piano Miss SCHUMUCK, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE and Mr. T. V. TWINNING,

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., Managers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1896.

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Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

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THE Agent will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1896, offers for the PURCHASE of 150 Tons of CASTOR OIL CAKE from the Company's Mill at Sabarmatee.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts delivered in wagons at the Oil Mill) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture of deposit, without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The concession of freight at Revenue Rate, viz., 13 of a pie per Bengal maund per mile will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer on consignments of Castor Oil Cake, booked from Sabarmatee to any station he desires, on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a stamped agreement stipulating the above mentioned conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN, Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 hand-some strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab, 9 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive, believed sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE SAFE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, (entrance from Milliary Square Lane) the office furniture of Messrs. A. J. WHITE, Limited, consisting of office and writing tables, bentwood chairs, English book case, large iron safe with Chubb's patent lock on stand, copying press, office printing press with type, Ditmar's lamps, glass cupboards, office seats, dressing and washhand tables, China matting, etc.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, next to the New Market, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of China and other flowerpots, 1 D. B. gun, nearly new American cooking stove with chimney, kerosine-oil cooking stove, &c., the property of F. ROWLAND, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite the Art Gallery, (where the things have been removed for sale) the valuable and neat made teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, windproof, lamps, etc., the property of J. O'CONNELL, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hinks' Lamp Depot, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging lamps of various descriptions, table and standing lamps, of elegant designs, glass hall lamps, fancy paper shades, punkha protectors, wicks, chimneys, burners, founts, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

LOT NO 1.

All that pice or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side of Chimna Butcher Street without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the property described as Lot No. 2, and on the south by the property of Bhimjee Purshotum, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2497, 2497, new No. 1618, old survey No. 1838, and new survey No. 1631, and are assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 7198, and Street Nos. 26 and 32, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 1574, new No. 8715, old survey No. 1538, and new survey No. 4682, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7199 and Street Nos. 34, 35, 39, containing by admeasurement 133 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Hurryshunker Kessowjee, and on the south by the property described as Lot No. 1, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Temkar Street without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1190, 1189, and 1190; new Nos. 8353, 8352, and 8354, old survey Nos. 2324, 2325, 1-2324, and new survey Nos. 2-377, and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 115, and Street Nos. 93, 95, and 97, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Temkar Street, on the north by the property of Omar Ally Serang, and on the south by the property of Syed Ahmad binSyed Hoosein Kaliayukar, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DAMAGED TWIST, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern, consisting of two bales of damaged twist, white and yellow.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, COIR MATTING &c.,

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 14 of 1896, Ramdayal Nuthumal vs. Alexander Harvey and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., 1896, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of iron safe, writing tables, big table, arm and easy chairs, screen, copying press, signboard, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th September, 1896.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the Island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN of 15¾ Lakhs for Sewerage, Wari Bunder, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and Water Works.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 29th September, 1896, Tenders for the 1st instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of the above Loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and repayable in 40 years from 1st July, 1897.

Further particulars as to Form of Tenders, amount of deposit, &c., &c., can be obtained on personal application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 24th and 25th September, 1896, for the purpose of BALLOTTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. H. W. ULOTH, resigned.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee, A. F. BEAUFORT, Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th September, 1896.

NOTICE. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similiar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only—

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BYCULLA	... ...	Bellasis Road.
POONA	... ...	Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR	...	

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus;

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WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

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FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

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PRICE.....Rs. 6

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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JAMES CONNELL'S * * * (10 years' old).....	"	" 35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	" 23

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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS. BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 8 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. Mayvna, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palac and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillo Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Sanscrit Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne and Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune,
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Remanent of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon,
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods,
21. Cerunnia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, Ω., & Ω.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argel.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally,
11. The Three Kabeiros.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles,
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way,
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⲙⲙⲙ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain,
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Pars! Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain,
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, an Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's Boat,
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—"Journal of American Folk Lord. October—December, 1894.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 48m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 7-43m., 7-31s. Low water, 0-2m., 2-27s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hingoloe Press Company, Meclows Street, 3 p.m.
National Indian Association (Ladies' Branch), Dr. Alexander's lecture on "The Atmosphere," with illustration, Mrs. Gostling's, The Dell, Malabar Hill, 5 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Mr. Twinning's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lawada entered, and the steamers Burdoswald, Moshtari, and barque Grosvenor left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Iran entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match, this evening, between the Gymkhana and Rangers' Football Clubs, at 5-15, sharp. All members of both clubs are requested to turn out.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—At the last meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University, Dr. J. Accacio da Gama, Physician to the King of Portugal, was unanimously elected a Syndic in Medicine, in place of Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji.

THE BOMBAY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—Dr. da Gama begs to acknowledge, on behalf of the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, Girgaum, the receipt of the gift, from Mr. Noormohamed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, of five bed-curtains, five bed-sheets, and cloth for five matresses.

J. J. HOSPITAL.—The Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 50 to the poor-box, and a present of six dozen towels, fifty caps, and twenty yards flannel, for the use of the Parsee patients, from Mr. Jamsetji Manekji Vandrivalla.

MURDER OF A BHUNDARI BOY AT SIMPOLLI, IN SALSETTE.—About ten days ago, when the grandfather of a certain boy went out to see what he was doing, the old man was horrified to find his grandson, a boy of between eleven and twelve years of age, lying on the swamp lifeless. A jury was held which returned a verdict that the death had been caused by accidental drowning. The matter was referred to Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, at Bandora, who gave it as his opinion that the unfortunate lad met his death by violence, for he discovered that a severe blow had been dealt him on the abdomen, and there were visible marks of violence on the body. The police arrested two men, of whom one has been let off, and the other is in custody, and the case is expected to proceed shortly before the Sessions Judge of Thana.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.—This festival, which commenced on Thursday last, was partly brought to a termination yesterday afternoon, when the clay images of Ganpati were immersed at the Chowpatty Sea Face. The festival, which excites general enthusiasm amongst the Hindus, was celebrated on a scale unprecedented in Bombay. The police arrangements were so perfect that everything passed off without any hitch. Yesterday afternoon these images were taken in processions through different localities, the members of the processions dancing and singing on the road in a peculiar form. The processions marched through Thakordwar Road to the Chowpatty Sea Face, where crowds of people, numbering over thirty thousand, had assembled. The police had a peculiarly difficult task to perform, since by a coincident it so happened that even Parsee New Year's day fell on the same day. The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Sirdar were at the spot from early afternoon. Superintendents Crummey, Brewin, Grennan, and McDermott were posted at the different points through which the processions passed.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Gunpat Daji, a Maratha, aged about twenty-five years. On Saturday night, the deceased, together with many others, was witnessing the Ganpati performance, at Juggonath Chawl, Funaswady. A number of kerosine oil lamps were hanging from nails on the wall. Suddenly the lamps, under which the deceased was seated, fell down, and set fire to his clothes. A number of persons ran up to him, tore off the clothes, and extinguished the flames, but not before he had been extensively burnt all over his body. He was placed in a victoria, and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, it was ascertained that the young man had sustained burns over his chest, abdomen, front and back of the head, face, and both arms. He was detained under treatment, and when he came to his senses, he stated that he had recently arrived in Bombay, from Poona, that he had been employed in a printing press, and that he had no relatives in Bombay. He subsequently grew worse, and died on Monday evening. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.

PREFERRING A FALSE CHARGE AGAINST A BROTHER.—Oomer Ali Rajak Ali, a Mahomedan weaver, residing in a room on the third storey of a house, at Ripon Road, reported to the police that, during his absence from home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 a.m., on the previous night, someone entered his house by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, forced open a box, and abstracted therefrom cash and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50. The complainant further stated that he rested his suspicion on his brother, Edoo Rajak Ali, who used to go to the house, and who had seen the property in the box. The police arrested the suspected brother, and, after a careful inquiry, ascertained that the complaint was false, and made by complainant out of spite against the accused. It appears that complainant was sent to jail at the instance of accused's brother, and the present complaint was made as a counterblast to get Edoo sent to jail. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged the accused, Edoo Rajak Ali, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 50, in currency notes and cash, belonging to his brother, Oomer Ali. His Worship, after recording the evidence, discharged the accused, and fined complainant Rs. 20 for preferring a false charge against accused.

SAD SUICIDE OF AN UNSUCCESSFUL HIGH COURT SUITOR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at Gowalia Tank Road, touching the death of Shavakshah Dhunjibhoy Banaji, a Parsee, aged sixty-four years, residing in a house situated in a compound at that locality. Deceased was formerly a guarantee broker to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, but during the last year he had been out of employ. Owing to a dispute regarding a certain house, his wife had been living separate from him in another house in the same compound, with her son, who is a salesman to Messrs. Beier and Katz, merchants of share bazaar. Deceased recently filed a suit in the High Court against his wife in respect of the same house, and, on Friday last, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton gave judgment in the suit, dismissing it with costs. From that time Shavakshah became dejected. About a quarter past ten o'clock, on Monday night, he was seen sitting near the table, either reading or writing, by his son, from the latter's house. The son did not then go to him and ask him what he was doing, as he had not been on speaking terms with him for four years. About a quarter past four o'clock, yesterday morning, Maneckbai, wife of Framji Kaikhoshro Banaji, residing in the same house in which deceased lived, went to the well in the compound of the house to draw water, when she noticed something white floating on the surface, which she then thought to be a piece of cloth. She called some persons from the house, and on looking into the well with a lamp, they recognized the object as the body of the deceased, floating face downwards. The police were informed, and the body was removed from the well. The body was dressed in a sudra, pair of trousers, bundee, and cap, and there were no external marks of violence on it. Maneckbai stated that deceased was her husband's cousin, and that she had not been on speaking terms with him for ten days, owing to his dispute with his wife. When she went to the well to draw water, about 2 o'clock in the morning, she did not notice anything in it. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

UPSHOT OF AN UNSUCCESSFUL CONSPIRACY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Mahadoo Shunkernath, a servant in the employ of a Brahmin at Callian, with theft of a gold necklace and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 90, the property of Ramnath Mataderan, a line-man in the employ of the Government Telegraph Department, residing at Gilder Street. On the 8th instant, complainant made a report to the police that, on the previous afternoon, the accused, who was his friend, came to see him as he (complainant) was lying ill for some days past, that they had some conversation with each other, and that the complainant shortly afterwards went into the inner room, leaving accused alone in the drawing room. Complainant returned to the drawing room in about five minutes, when the accused, who was still there, suddenly left. Complainant further stated that he did not suspect anything at the time, but on the following morning discovered his wooden box had been opened by means of a duplicate key, and the property stolen therefrom. On the strength of this complaint, the police instituted an inquiry, and ascertained that the accused, on whom the complainant rested his suspicion, had absconded to Bhewndy. Consequently the complainant was sent to that place with a letter from the Commissioner of Police to the police authorities thereof. On arriving at Bhewandy, complainant learnt that accused had already been arrested in connection with some other case of theft. The accused's person as well as his place of residence were searched, with the result that a quantity of brass beads and brass armlets, gilded with gold, were found in his possession, but the alleged stolen property was not recovered. Accused was then brought down to Bombay in police custody. In consequence of the inquiries made by Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Moore, it turned out that complainant, accused, and three others had conspired to swindle one Mangoo Manalal, a Marwaree goldsmith, with those false beads as genuine ones, but the object having fallen through, a dispute arose amongst the conspirators owing to one not acting in accordance with the wishes of the other. The complainant, who was the principal of the scheme, having suffered a loss in the purchase of the beads, &c., and as the accused declined to carry out his wishes, made a false complaint to the police against the accused with a view to bring him in trouble. His Worship, after recording the evidence, discharged the accused, and fined complainant Rs. 30 for making a false complaint against accused.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. DAWOODI BOHRAS.

FOR the Bohras, Dawoodbhai, A. Kayoom, and Kumruddin played well, each contributing 24, 23, and 16, respectively. The Bohras won the match by three runs. The following are the scores :—

BOHRAS.

Cassumji, c and b Suleiman	0
C E Akntar, c S Hoosein, b Meherally	16
Hassanbhai, run out	4
A Kayoom, b Suleiman	23
M P Salehbhai, b Meherally	0
A T Cader (capt), b Meherally	3
Dawoodbhai, c Jawlay, b Ibrahim	24
D Mahummadbhai st Jawlay, b Ibrahim	6
Gulamhusein, b Ibrahim	0
A Tyeb, b Suleiman	3
Kesoofali, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	82

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M Arabi, b Cassumji	9
Suleiman, b Salehbhai	5
Ismail Ahmedi, c Mahummadbhai, b Cassumji	0
Meherally, b Salehbhai	0
Ibrahim Rehmatullah (capt), b Salehbhai	3
M B Kazrani, c Salehbhai, b Cassumji	19
Rehmatoola, run out	6
E Dawoodbhai, not out	19
Gulam hoosein, b Cassumji	0
Haji Baba, c A Tayeb, b Salehbhai	2
Jawlay, b Salehbhai	6
Extras	10
Total	79

21ST B. I. VS. JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.

A match was arranged to take place between the John Connon High School first eleven and an eleven of the 21st Bombay Infantry, at 2 p. m., on Saturday last, but owing to some misunderstanding the eleven of the 21st Regiment did not turn out until 3-15, in consequence of which only one innings could be played. The game resulted in a win for the John Connon team by 3 wickets and 3 runs. The following are the scores :—

21ST B. I.

Fakir Mahmud, b N Rowe	8
Shevak, st F Mackenzie	6
Ramji, b N Rowe	12
Sonoo, b N Rowe	1
Cambal, b N Rowe	1
Nooro, c G Pearson, b J Aaron	2
Shamrao, b J Aaron	1
Laximon, Gaeuddin, b N Rowe	0
Bhandari, run out	6
Jumal, c t/a Cunha, b N Rowe	0
Ibrahim, b N Rowe	0
Extras	9
Total	48

JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.

G Gallagher, c and b Fakir	18
G Pearson, c and b Ramji	3
J Aaron, c and b Fakir	2
t/a Cunha, c and b Fakir	0
E Rowe, b Cambal	0
A Aaron, b Cambal	12
F Mackenzie, b Cambal	0
N Rowe, not out	7
K Tallyarkhan, }	
S Gaeuddin, } did not bat	
R Nissim, }	
Extras	8
Total	51

THE SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon Pressing Company, Limited, was held on Monday, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, president of the board of directors, in the chair. The directors' report and audited accounts having been adopted a dividend at Rs.10 per share free of income tax for the year ending 30th June, 1896, was declared. The appointment of Mrs. S. D. Sassoon as a director and president of the company made by the board was confirmed. Mrs. S. D. Sassoon and Mr. S. E. Shellim, were re-elected directors and Mr. Pershaw B. R. Mody was appointed auditor at the remuneration of Rs. 75. The best thanks of the meeting were given to the managers for their able management in the company's affairs and to the president for her able conduct in the chair. The report was as follows :—

The directors have the pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1896. In doing so, they are pleased to report that the business of the company during the past season has been of a satisfactory character, notwithstanding that the merchants were very much discouraged by the disparity that existed between the Indian and English prices of cotton; very little cotton was therefore pressed for export purposes in Bombay. In the month of June this company suffered to the extent of 3,000 bales as compared with the same month last year, there being pressed (June 1895—5,179 against June 1896—2,057) from the absence of demand for export. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the cotton trade during the past season this company has been successful in showing an increase in the number of bales pressed, and have pressed 39,851 bales against 36,053 last year and 21,039 in the previous year. The company has maintained its reputation in pressing bales of small measurement. The working of the presses was uniformly smooth and there has been no accident and everything is in good working order. The quantity of coal consumed for pressing purposes during the year was 350 tons, which is a very low average per bale. The buildings and machinery are insured for Rs. 2,00,000. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 6,975-2-8, including the balance of Rs. 35-12-0 brought forward from last year's account. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share be declared, which will absorb Rs. 6,000, and that the remaining Rs. 975-2-8 be carried to next year's account. The directors regret to record the death of the late chairman, Mr. E. Moses, who was one of the directors from the time of the formation of the company. During the period of his connection with the company he was very assiduous in his attention to the interests of the company, and the company has lost in him a sound adviser and well-wisher. At the request of the board Mrs. S. D. Sassoon consented to act as director and president, and this appointment will have to be confirmed. The members of the board who retire by rotation are Mrs. S. D. Sassoon and Mr. S. E. Shellim; they are, however, eligible for re-election in accordance with the articles of the association of the company. The meeting will have to elect an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 15 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 15th September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	....	...	...
Teheran	15	2	32 p.m.	...	25
Suez	15	2	10 p.m.	...	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 15th September, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	...	1
„ Karachi	...	29	...	6
„ Madras	...	18	...	1

THE "Dwarf" relates the following excellent stage story, which though we have heard it told in another fashion, remarks a contemporary, loses nothing in its present form :—

The rider tacked on to their verdict by the "Novelty Theatre Mishap" jurymen—i.e., "that dangerous weapons should not be used on the stage"—reminds us forcibly of a "contretemps" that occurred at the excellent old "Vic" many, many years ago. It was in a melodrama, the name of which we have forgotten, and the closing act was to witness the death of the heroine from poison administered by her lover. The end approached, when the lover said: "I have forgotten the vial."

"Kill me with a pistol or a dagger," whispered the actress.

"I have neither"

"Kill me quickly, for the audience is impatient," she exclaimed.

An inspiration seized him, and as she turned he raised his foot, and administered a sound kick to her. She faltered and fell exclaiming.

"Merciful Evvens? I die by the hand of the poisoner?"

It was a most effective climax.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief JUSTICE, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE HOSKING.)

INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT FOR A CHAIN MULE WARPING MACHINE.

DAMODARDAS JAMNADAS TOLAT VS. MANEKLAL MOTILAL PAREKH AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. McCorkell, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the plaintiff, Tolat's suit. The plaintiff filed a specification of his invention. It was originally presented in an incomplete form, but in an amended form was filed on the 21st February 1890. It was a specification of an invention for "A Chain Mule Warping Machine;" and the plaintiff alleged that the defendants had made, used, and sold machines at Ahmedabad, which were infringements of the plaintiff's exclusive privilege. Mr. Scott, with Mr. G. M. Tripathi, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant, Tolat; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. N. J. Chandawarker, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: This is an appeal from the decree of the District Court at Ahmedabad dismissing the plaintiff's suit. The prayer of the plaint is diffusely worded. This apparently has led to confusion in the judgment of the District Judge as to the section of the "Inventions and Designs Act, 1888," under which the suit is brought. When dealing with the question of jurisdiction the learned Judge treats the issue between the parties as one "which comes within the four corners of Section 29 of the Act," while later on in his judgment, he says: "The present is a suit instituted under Section 29 of Act V of 1888, and the "onus" rests on the plaintiff to show to the satisfaction of this court that defendants are not actual inventors of their machine, and at the time of the application for leave to file their specification the defendants knew, or had reason to believe, that the knowledge of the invention was obtained by them surreptitiously or in fraud of the actual inventor, i.e., the plaintiff, or by means of a communication made in confidence by the actual inventor to him or to any person, through whom he derived his knowledge." Section 38 has reference to the case where some person, other than the actual inventor, has in fraud of the actual inventor field a specification of the actual inventor's invention. The section enables the actual inventor, on giving the proofs required by it, to obtain a decree which will enable him to reap the fruits of the fraudulently filed specification just as though he had himself filed it. The plaintiff in the present case duly filed a specification of his invention. It was originally presented in an incomplete form, but in an amended form was filed on the 21st February, 1890. It was a specification of an invention "for A Chain Mule Warping Machine." The plaintiff has, therefore, no need to resort to the provisions of Section 38 of the Act. If the exclusive privilege in respect of his invention which the filing of his specification confers upon him has been infringed, he is entitled to file a suit in respect of such infringement under the 29th Section. In such a suit, to use the exact language of the section, he will only have to show that the defendant, during the continuance of his exclusive privilege, has made, sold or used his invention, or has imitated it. The plaint in this case, when stripped of its immaterial averments, does in substance allege that the defendant has made, used, and sold machines at Ahmedabad, which are infringements of the plaintiff's exclusive privilege, and is, therefore, a plaint within the scope and meaning of Section 29 of the Act. The third issue, though it unnecessarily departs from the language of the Act, raises the substantial question to be determined between the parties in this suit. The first and second issues do not properly arise. The third issue is:—"Have the defendants jointly or severally manufactured, used and sold a warping machine which is either a reproduction or colourable imitation of the plaintiff's warping machine and thereby infringed the plaintiff's patent rights." The case has been complicated by the parties putting in specifications which they have respectively filed in England and Patents taken out there. It is admitted before us that these English Patents have no bearing upon the case. The District Judge has, however, dealt with the plaintiff's English specification (Exhibit 7) as though it were the basis of the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff's amended Indian specification is contained in Exhibit 5. This was duly filed on the 21st February 1890 (Exhibit 5). The plaintiff's amended specification is in respect of two mules, each running on parallel rails, separated by an intervening space, but united by a bridge or bridges spanning this interval. The motive power is a pinion wheel turned by a man standing on the bridge, which communicates with a carrier wheel, and gives motion to it, and it in turn communicates with the mule models nearest to it, and ultimately to the carriage. In practice this means of propelling the mules has been abandoned by the plaintiff as it imparted too much power to them. The machine is now worked by a man, pushing it forward as he walks. The motive power though described in the specification does not form an integral part of the invention, but is rather an excrescence upon it. It may, we think, be disregarded. The duplication of the mules has also been abandoned by the plaintiff. The specification which the plaintiff filed in England is for a single mule travelling on rails, and the principle of model exhibited to us was also that of a single mule. No argument was addressed to us founded upon the fact that the plaintiff's specification was of a double mule, and, as the principle of the plaintiff's machine, whether it is single or double, is exactly the same, this fact my also, we think, be be disregarded. The object of the plaintiff's invention was to enable a workman to prepare several warps for use in looms simultaneously by means of his machine instead of preparing one warp at a time as he did under the old method. The plaintiff's English specification describes this old method. We adopt the description:—"The workman drives a series of upright pegs into the ground, say ten feet apart, and provided with a sufficient quantity of yarn held in a reel in one hand, and a stick with a hook at the end in the other hand, he passes up and down the line of pegs, and interlaces the yarn, among them, passing it first on one side and then on the other side of the upright pegs. When a sufficient number of threads have thus been formed into a chain or warp, it is removed from the pegs and rolled up behind the loom."

The particular novelty claimed for the plaintiff's invention according to his amended specification consisted, firstly, in preparing warps suitable for the Indian hand-loom by winding the yarn from the ordinary cops, bobbins, spools about a series of crosspegs fixed in the floor by means of a travelling creel, and suitably arranged guides, hooks, slides, ledges, springs, &c., substantially as described and illustrated; secondly, in the particular arrangement and combination of the several parts constituting the above invention. In other words the plaintiff purported to obtain the protection of a filed specification for the idea of a creel travelling on rails, suitably made for making several warps simultaneously in the finished machine which he invented and described to be used to carry out the idea. Whether this constituted a sufficiently novel idea to form the subject of a patent or whether the machine was a novel machine are not questions which arise in this suit. Section 29 of Act V of 1888 provides that a suit brought under that section for the infringement of an exclusive privilege acquired under the Act shall not be defended on the ground that the invention is of no utility, or that it is not new except under circumstances which do not exist in this case and need not be further referred to. The District Court appears rather to have lost sight of this provision. The main idea of the plaintiff's invention being then to substitute a loom running by means of flange wheels on rails and holding several cops or reels for a man walking or running, and holding one reel, for the purpose of making warps for hand-weaving, we next turn to consider the mechanism of the mule, which the plaintiff has patented to give practical effect to that idea. It may very briefly and with sufficient accuracy for the purpose of this judgment be described in this way. Several cops of yarn are arranged in a line in a creel on the top of the mule in such a way that they unwind as the mule progresses. The yarn threads then pass through hooks and China clay-eyes which guide it downwards. The eyes are fixed in a cross slide which can be moved to and fro. The object of this movement is to lay the thread on alternate sides of pegs fixed in the ground, and thus to interlace the yarn so as to form a warp. The plaintiff's English specification thus describes the process:—"A creel containing the cops or bobbins of yarn is fixed on the mule transversely to the direction in which the mule runs, and is provided with means for receiving a transverse reciprocating motion so that the yarn may be delivered first on one side and then on the other side of the upright pegs, and may thus be interlaced as in the process of hand-warping." This transverse reciprocating motion at the proper time is in the plaintiff's machine imparted by what are styled cam rails. In the plaintiff's amended specification they are thus described:—"Two zig-zag ledges of wood. These ledges are mounted upon posts running parallel to the rails and in level with the slide in the mules. They are set one upon the other in such a way that their corresponding angular points are farthest from one another. When thus set the ledges present the appearance of a series of oblique-angled crosses." This is not a very clear or intelligible description of the cam rails or the way in which they work, but with the aid of the illustration a skilled workman would, we think, feel no difficulty in forming the machine. The cam rail is formed with depressions and elevations alternating. A friction wheel runs upon it. When this friction wheel is upon an elevation of the cam rail the cross slide is moved about two or two and a-half inches in one direction, and when on a depression, it is moved back through a similar space in the other direction, and thus lays the yarn alternately on each side of the upright pegs. In the plaintiff's specification there are two cam rails, one for use when the mule is travelling in one direction, and one for use when it is travelling in the opposite direction. At the end of each journey the workman had to adjust the machine so as to make it work on the return journey on the cam rail adapted for the return journey, and "vice versa." In the plaintiff's English specification there is an adjusting stop at the end of each journey which automatically causes the mule to work on the proper cam for the return journey. This is not, however, a part of the Indian specification, and the case must be considered without reference to it. The defendants are, it is admitted, manufacturing and using a machine for the production of several warps of yarn simultaneously. In respect of this they filed a specification in India, on the 24th September 1892. No copy of that specification has been put in in this suit. The letter of the Secretary of the Government of India (Exhibit 20) informing the defendants of its filing, describes it as "Improvements in yarn warping machinery or apparatus." It is similarly described in the English specification which the defendants filed on the 5th February 1892, and which was accepted on the 19th March 1892. The question for determination is whether it is an imitation of the plaintiff's apparatus. We use the word apparatus as a comprehensive expression to include both the plaintiff's mule and the rails and the cam rail in combination with which the mule works for the plaintiff's specification extends to all alike. We shall briefly describe it as we have done the plaintiff's, and then consider whether it is a copy of the plaintiff's, or a new invention. The plaintiff's warping machine also consists of a mule travelling on rails which is propelled by a man pushing it from behind. As in the plaintiff's mule several cops of yarn are arranged in a line in a creel on the top of the mule in such a way as that they unwind as the mule progresses. The yarn threads, then pass through hooks and eyes which guide them. The eyes are fixed in a moveable slide. The line of cops instead, however, of being transverse to the direction in which the mule runs corresponds with it, and the moveable slide which contains the eyes through which the yarn passes instead of being horizontal and accross the mule is vertical and is affixed at one side of it. The yarn threads, therefore, instead of being guided out under the mule, are guided out at one side of the mule. The requisite movement is imparted to the moveable slide by a cam rail as in the plaintiff's apparatus. The object of these changes in the mule is this. The thread is not ultimately interlaced along a series of pegs fixed vertically in the ground under the mules, but alone a series of horizontal pegs fixed one above the other in vertical posts at one side of the mule. The warp, therefore, instead of being formed on the ground interlaced between vertical pegs is formed by being interlaced between horizontal pegs which support it. It is as though a workman formed his warps by walking beside a wall with a line of pegs projecting from it, and interlacing the yarn as he passed each peg instead of interlacing it on the ground in the usual way.

Before considering whether this "modus operandi" constitutes simply a change in or an improvement upon the plaintiff's apparatus or a new machine, we would refer to the cam rail which moves the moveable slide in the plaintiff's and defendants' mules, respectively. In the plaintiff's apparatus as we have said there are two cam rails upon which the friction wheel works alternately in its forward and return journeys. In the defendants' there is but one. The position of this by an ingenious arrangements is at the end of each journey shifted longitudinally by an automatic stop so that on the return journey of the mule the elevations on the cam rail occupy the position with reference to the pegs which the depressions on it occupied on the outward journey. One cam rail is thus dispensed with. This clearly is but a change in the apparatus probably an improvement which might be patented as an improvement on the plaintiff's apparatus plainly is not the invention of a new machine. Its invention cannot, we think, give the defendants a right to use the plaintiff's invention modified to that extent. The defendants' apparatus is essentially the same as the plaintiff's with one cam rail, and the intervention of the workman's shifting of the apparatus dispensed with. This is clear from the fact that the plaintiff has brought about practically the same result in his apparatus by the invention of his automatic stop. In comparing the two machines the question of the cam rail may therefore be left out of consideration. Do then the change in the direction of the yarn thread and the formation of the warp on horizontal pegs fixed on vertical posts instead of upon the ground by the means of vertical pegs constitute the defendants' machine a new machine different from the plaintiff's? That appears to us the questions to be determined and not whether better results can be obtained from the working of the plaintiff's apparatus or of the defendants' apparatus. To us it appears that the defendant has adopted the plaintiff's idea of a hand-warp-making machine, and most of the details of the machine itself, and having himself conceived the idea of forming the warps on horizontal pegs instead of on the ground by means of vertical pegs has altered the plaintiff's machine so as to make it work in this new direction. This conclusion seems to us to be demonstrated by the fact that the plaintiff by merely altering the position of its moveable slide from the normal to the vertical is able to work his machine so as to give effect to the defendant's new idea. The defendant ought not, in our opinion, to be allowed to use the plaintiff's invention in this way. Though the defendant may be entitled (the question is not before us) to an exclusive privilege in respect of his patented apparatus for making warps on horizontal pegs he cannot use the plaintiff's patented apparatus to enable him to make warps in this manner. The case seems to us to fall within the principle to be deduced from the cases of Kinmond v. Jackson (1 Calc. L. R., p. 66.) United Telephone Company vs. Harrison (L. R., 21 Ch. D., p. 720.) Parkes vs. Stevens (L.R., 8 Eq., p. 358.) Listor vs. Leather (8 E. and B., p. 1004.) Thorn vs. Worthing Skating Rink Company (L. R., 6 Ch. D., p. 415). It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the difference between the invention of a new machine and the improvement of a patented one, but the difficulty does not, we think, exist in this case. We reverse the decree of the court below, and pass a decree to the plaintiff that an injunction be awarded to restrain the defendants, their agents and servants, during the continuance of the exclusively privilege granted to the plaintiff in respect of his invention of "the Chain Mule Warping Machine" in his specification described, from making, selling, or using any warping machine, constructed according to the plaintiff's invention, or only colourably differing therefrom, or being an infringement of the plaintiff's said exclusive privilege.

An order for an account be taken by or under the direction of the District Court of Ahmedabad of the profits made by the defendant by making, selling, or using warping machines, constructed according to the plaintiff's invention, or in imitation of the same, and that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff what shall be found to be the amount of such profits. The defendants must pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit, and of the appeal.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE HOSKING.)

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY TRUST SETTLEMENT.

NASARWANJEE JAHANGIRJEE WADIA VS. SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART, C.S.I., AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Thana, in a case, in which the respondents had claimed to recover Rs. 176-14-6 as the assessment of certain lands in the Village of Bandavoli. In the original suit decided by the First-Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, the claim was awarded with costs, but on appeal the District Judge dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared for the appellant, Mr. R. S. Vasudev Jagannath, instructed by Messrs. Crejie, Lynch, and Owen, representing the respondents, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and the trustees of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement of 1872.

Mr. Justice Ranade in giving his judgment on the appeal said:—In this case, the respondent, plaintiff, as grantees from Government under a Sanad of 1847 of the freehold village of Bandavoli in the Salsette Taluka sought to secure a declaration of their right to levy assessment on certain bagyai and varhar lands in the appellant's (original defendant's) possession, and also to recover arrears of assessment for three years. The cause of action was stated to have accrued on the 31st July 1881, on the introduction of the survey settlement in the village with Government sanction in 1880-81. The suit was filed on 29th July, 1883, and plaintiff stated that the assessment for the first nine years was not claimed as the suit was time-barred in respect of the same. In his written statement the appellant stated that he was purchaser from one David Malcolm, who obtained these and other lands under a Government Sanad of 1827, and that these lands were assessed at the rates similar lands were assessed in Salsette that the survey settlement was introduced in the village in 1879-80, but plaintiffs had no legal right to claim assessment till Government sanction was given under section 102 in May 1885, and that the previous demands made by the plaintiffs in the Mamlatdar's Court in and after 1881, were made without legal right, and defendant's report of the same did not make his possession adverse, and that, therefore, the claim was not time-barred. In the appeal before us the only two points argued were those of prescription and limitation. In regard to the question of prescription the appellant's contention was chiefly made to rest on the provisions of section 30 of Reg. 17 of 1827, under which a complete title to exemption was secured by sixty years' enjoyment of land without payment of public revenue. This section, however, was modified by section 1 of Reg. VI. of 1833, by which the term of sixty years was reduced to thirty years, but at the same time, the operation of the rule was excluded from all Government land alienated without permission of the British Government, and also from private lands held in mortgage or under bond or other deeds containing specific agreements according to the term of which they may continue to be enforced. Defendant's Sanad contains such a condition, which made his lands liable from the date of the grant to be assessed at the rate levied upon similar lands in Salsette. Plaintiff's right, therefore, to levy assessment was only suspended till similar lands were brought under assessment in Salsette. Under these circumstances, appellant's enjoyment, without payment of public revenue, did not confer a prescriptive title on the defendant. The next point relates to the question of limitation, which was the chief matter in dispute in the courts below. This question involves the consideration, first of the time when the land in dispute became assessable under the terms of the defendant's Sanad, and, secondly, when the effective demand for assessment was made by plaintiff and refused by the defendants. Both the lower courts have found that the lands in dispute became assessable after May 1885, when the survey and settlement was introduced in the village with the sanction of Government by their Resolution of 14th May 1885, (Ex. 66), and that plaintiff's demand became legally effective only after that date, so as to constitute defendant's refusal thereafter a starting point for limitation. I am unable to accept the correctness of the view of the scope and character of Ex. 66. The Resolution in question only fixes the terms for which the assessments were fixed for five years. It expressly recites the fact that the survey and settlement had been already introduced into the leasehold villages of the plaintiffs. On referring to the second volume of the "Tannah Gazetteer" I find that the survey settlement rates were introduced in Bandavoli and the other villages by Government Resolution No. 678 of 2nd February 1877. A copy of this Resolution was obtained from the records of Government, and it is clear from the papers so obtained that the survey settlement rates were introduced in 1877 with the sanction of Government in Bandavoli, and experimentally for a year, and then continued whithout any guaranteed terms till 1885, when they were notified and fixed for five years. Both the lower courts have thus misconceived the real scope and meaning of what took place in 1885. The parties themselves have acted on the understanding that the rates were introduced long before 1885. In the plaint plaintiffs themselves stated that the survey settlement was introduced in the village with the sanction of Government in 1880-81. It is not likely that plaintiffs could have made a mistake on the wrong side in such a matter as this, especially when the survey settlement was introduced in this village on the application of the plaintiffs under section 210. It is quite possible that they made a mistake in the other direction under section 104. When a new survey assessment is introduced, it is not leviable in the first year. The settlement assessment introduced in 1877-78 would thus come into force in 1878-79, and we find accordingly that a "khata" in defendant's name was first opened in plaintiff's account-books (Ex. 64) in 1879-80, and since then, it as been continued from year to year. The Commissioner's report, (Ex. 55) is to the same effect. The notice (Ex. 19) issued by the Survey Department in October 1884 also shows that the rates had been announced once before, but that owing to some subsequent correspondence a second announcement was made in October 1884. It is thus clear that the settlement rates were introduced in 1877-78, and came into actual force in 1879-80, and that the subsequent resolution of 1885 only related to the fixing of the term of the settlement. On no other supposition can the recital in the plaint, and the subsequent conduct of the parties be reconciled. The extract (Ex. 64) from plaintiff'saccounts shows that efforts were made from the first to issue process for the levy of the assessment. There is a charge of three annas for notice fee in 1880 and in 1881, and of eleven annas for stamp and notice fee in 1884 (Ex. 63). The Mamlatdar's help was sought on or before 27th July, 1881, to recover the assessment of 1880-81, see notice (Ex, 58), and again on 15th July, 1884, (Ex. 53). The proceedings on the last occasion were afterwards dropped by plaintiffs. This documentary evidence corroborates defendants' contention that ever since the settlement was introduced, and demands were made upon him he had resisted these demands, and even plaintiff's agent's demand in 1881 and demands were made without success in 1881 and 1883. Both the lower courts find that such a demand was made in 1881 when an application was made to the Mamlatdar for help, and notice of 27th July 1881, was issued. This proceeding as also the application in 1884 were apparently dropped by reason of defendants' refusal. The refusal must have occurred some time before 27th July, 1881, and counting from that date, the present suit brought on 29th July, 1893, was instituted more than twelve years from the date of refusal, and cannot be contended in the face of this long course of consistent evidence that, though the settlement was introduced in 1877-78, and came into force in 1879-80, plaintiff's demand was not legally effective till 14th May, 1885, when all that Government did was to fix the term of the settlements. The possession of the defendant became adverse to the plaintiffs when he took no notice of the processes named, and plaintiff dropped proceedings instituted by them in consequence in 1881. If under the authority of 3 Madras High Court Reports, p. 67 Art. 130 be made applicable to the suit regarded as claim for assessment and which the person in possession contends is his rent-free property than the starting point of limitation would be the time when the assessment became claimable, and this according to plaintiffs themselves was in 1880, and as shown above the right to assess these lands

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colors on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.
AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.
Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in
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WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicina, purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.
This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
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INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras
AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

ABOUT three-quarters of a million sterling more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for North America; and Consols further declined $\frac{1}{8}$ths per cent., to 110; while Indian Sterling Loan was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower, at 117. No further movement took place in the Bank or market rates of discount 3$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8ths per cent. lower, at £63$\frac{1}{2}$. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d., say to 30d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was $\frac{1}{4}$ cent cheaper, at 64$\frac{3}{4}$ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London $\frac{1}{4}$ cent higher, at 4·84 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 102$\frac{3}{4}$; with Paris Exchange on London a centime lower, at fcs. 25·15$\frac{1}{2}$.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday with prices 1d. per lb. lower, the quantity of Skins sold having been 1,140,000, against 1,440,000 offered. The Sheep Skin Sale opened to-day with light weights in fair demand, at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$d. to 1d. per lb.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36$\frac{1}{2}$s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Brown Rapeseed at 34$\frac{1}{2}$s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady: the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d., say to 4 11-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for September deliveries, and 4 23-32d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton, Broach and Tinnevelly declined 1-16d. per lb., as also did Egyptian "Fair" Brown, at 5 9-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 5-8 cents per lb.; December Futures being virtually unchanged, at 8·18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales yesterday; and the Arrivals of the new crop to date give the following comparison with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	55,000	17,000	31,000
Two days' do.	86,000	28,000	49,000
Since 1st September	303,000	90,000	71,000

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet to-day though steady, and prices are all unaltered. A small amount of business has been reported in both directions, exporters having bought 650 bales, consisting of 400 Damergaum, at Rs. 197; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 195; and 50 Bhusawal, at Rs. 185; while the Mills have taken only 250 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 182-90; and 50 Wudwan, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The former market has been firm, and the latter steady in tone; but only a limited export business has been reported in both, and rates are unaltered all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,878	bales.
Wheat	10,955	cwts.
Linseed	2,934	"
Rapeseed	10,026	"
Castorseed	2,489	"
Rice	1,240	"

The Banks have remained closed to-day; also the Freight, Stock, and Share markets for the Parsi New Year holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,688 tons, Captain W Elliot, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mostary, 1,109 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Zanzibar, (29th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H A D'Carvalho, Mr and Mrs da Costa, Mr R G Fanaut. Mr Rodaman, Mr F Banajee, Mr S D'Costa, one gentleman and 97 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (11th September), via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hart Davies, Mr G Gills, Vety-Capt Hunt, Mr D Webb, Mr Barder, Mr Mahomad, Mr G Babajee, wife and two children and 627 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Persia	3331	Osborne	Liverpool	27-9	W & A Graham
D	Merrik	449	Gillmore	Natal		D Abdoola
E	Moshtari	1110	Clark	R S Ports	15-9	B & P S N Co
F	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliot	P Gulf	19-9	F M & Co
K	Rheinfels	1738	Wilkins	Hamburg	18-9	Glade & Co
N	Sabarmati	624	Ahmed	Mangalore	18-9	Shepherd & Co
N	Lawada	2020	Simpson	N F		M M & Co
Q	Ras Rowa	1830	Deason	London		W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Fakcera	Bhownuger	15-9	Shepherd & Co	
Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	17-9	Do.	
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	15-9	Do.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	V Florio	1852	Montana	Genoa	17-9	T Crocco
5	Thames	2351	Nontes	Aden	25-9	P & O S N Co
6	Peninsular	3045	Wheler	London	19-9	P and O S N Co
7	Mirzapore	2169	Lendon	China	16-9	P & O S N Co
8	Viceboona	2674	Bellen	China	21-9	A Lloyd & Co
15	Ravenna	2102	Street	China		P & O S N Co
16	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	17-9	W & A Graham & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Hoscine	1620		B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Lawada (s)	Simpson (s)	Zanzibar, Aug 29.
15	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson (s).	Karachi, Sept 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Moshtari (s)	Clark	Jedda, &c.

The steamer Clan Macrae, Captain Elliot, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thames, for Aden.
" Lawada, for Calcutta &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 16th September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
2. Gr G V Evans has been appointed a member of the Regimental Committee for No 3 Sub-division No 1 Company.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 15th September, 1896.

1. Company Drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend will be held at 5-15 p.m. on Monday the 21st instant on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters.
Dress:—Any. Arms, &c., will be issued on the ground.
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to Corpl L Valladares, "D" Coy from 15th September to 2nd December 1896.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th instant, at 9 p.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress.
Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sullivan's Buildings Grant Road-Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Fancy Dress.
Members Re. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.
Evening Dress.
Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JUKES—August 28, at Hopetown, Sonada, the wife of M. G Jukes, of a son.
STEVENS—September 5, at Gaya, the wife of Percy W. Stevens, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STAINFORTH—COOKE—September 9, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Taylor, Edmund Stainforth, of Ranchi, to Catherine Fanny, widow of the late K. T. Cooke, Royal Indian Marine.

DEATHS.

DUCASSE—September 2, at Gauhati, John A. Ducasse, late of Bangala Gor Tea Estate, Mangaldai, Assam, aged 53.
POPE—September 8, at Magdala Cottage, Darjeeling, Dorothy Frances, the dearly loved and only daughter of T. A. and M. L. Pope, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896.

How history is written! In a leading article on the visit of the Czar Nicholas II. to Vienna, and in anticipation of his approaching visit to Paris, the *Standard* of August 27 calmly stated:—"As for the attractive city of the Seine, it is only as a Conqueror that a Czar has been seen in the streets of Paris." It is true that Alexander I.—the Divine Figure from the North—entered Paris at the head of his conquering legions, and replaced Napoleon by Louis XVIII. But his grandson, Alexander II., also entered the French capital, but as the invited and much honoured guest of Napoleon III., who did all in his power to make him forget that there had ever been such a mistake as the Crimean war, and a two years' seige of Sebastopol. The son of Nicholas I. had a long memory, and in 1870 he requitted the hospitality of the nephew of the Great Napoleon by forbidding Austria, under penalty of war, to fulfil her treaty engagement to make common cause with the Second Empire against the North German Confederation. On the occasion of that visit two incidents occurred which may have helped to keep the memory of past injury present to the mind of the Second Alexander. On his arrival at the railway station a young and unknown barrister, M. Floquet, who lived to be Minister, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the sexagenarian swordsman who wounded General Boulanger in a duel, stepped forward, and exclaimed in a ringing voice heard above all the cheering and excitement:—'Vive la Pologne, Monsieur," four words which, with French skill, combined a political outrage and a personal affront. A day or two later while driving with the Emperor in the Bois de Boulogne, the Czar was fired at by a young Pole, who formed one of the crowd assembled to see the cortege. The bullet passed harmless between the two sovereigns, who showed more self-possession than the escort and the people standing near. Napoleon, having ascertained that his illustrous visitor was unharmed, rose in the carriage and reassured those within hearing by exclaiming:—'Personne n'est blessee!"

That was true only in the physical sense of the word. The Czar was deeply wounded, regarding the attempt of the wretched Pole, who narrowly escaped being torn to pieces by the spectators, as the outcome, direct or indirect, of the unmannerly ebullition of pro-Polish sympathies of which the French barrister had been guilty. The episode, however startling, would have seemed scarcely worth a passing thought, could a veil have been lifted disclosing the diabolical elaboration of the plot to make a clean sweep of the Czar and all his court by an explosion in the basement of his palace which sent the dining saloon and all its contents up through the roof at the moment when, but for an accidental delay, the whole Imperial party would have been seated at table, or the more ghastly scene which ended the beneficent life of Alexander the Emancipator. But these horrible secrets were still in the womb of the unknown future. When M. Thiers undertook the weary and hopeless mission to the different European Courts in the January of 1871 to invoke their intervention to prevent the dismemberment of France, Alexander II. declined to take any action, and clearly intimated the motive for the refusal. "What a people you French are," said his Majesty. "You refuse to acknowledge defeat; Russia accepted her defeat at Sebastopol, and is she any the worse for it to-day?" Who would then have foreseen an alliance between France and Russia, which keeps Germany on tenter hooks? Yet that, too, has been brought about by what might almost be called natural causes. When Alexander II. was forced very much against his better judgment to give the rein to the enthusiasm of his subjects for Bulgarian deliverance in 1877-78 he naturally expected that Germany would requit the service rendered for seven short years before. Prince Bismarck thought the occasion suitable for another stroke of policy. Russia had to submit her conquests to the appraisement of the Congress of Berlin, and forego any advantage from an enormous expenditure in blood and treasure, while Austria received two large principalities for having looked on, and England obtained Cyprus and the Protectorate of Asiatic Turkey for having sent her fleet to the Dardanelles to support the Sultan. France, vanquished and exhausted, acquiesced, merely stipulating that Greece also should get an addition to her territory to reward her neutrality during the war.

It is difficult, when remembering this good turn, to understand how Prince Bismarck can go on repeating, as he does month by month, that it was a cardinal principle of his policy to keep on good terms with Russia and thus prevent a rapprochement between that Power and France. The present of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Court of Vienna placed that Government in an awkward position in face of the outwitted and highly incensed Russia. To deliver Austria from a position of some peril, Prince Bismarck himself visited Vienna and came away with a treaty of alliance between the two central Powers. To that alliance Italy was a little later induced to accede and the Triple Alliance was formed; a combination very formidable to France isolated in the West, and to Russia equally isolated in the North. It might have been sufficiently obvious to a statesman of the calibre of Prince Bismarck that in bringing about such a situation he was making a rapprochement between the two Powers thus situated imperative and inevitable. The Emperor William II. is in very deed endeavouring to effect that good understanding with Russia which Prince Bismarck has professed, no doubt with more or less sincerity, to desire. The eulogistic speeches at Breslau and at Goerlitz were means to that end. But in these days eloquence, however flattering, does not go far when questions of high policy are under deliberation. The Czar, who is about to visit the Queen at Balmoral before accepting the hospitality of "the French nation" in Paris, has visited the Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by his late Chancellor, and many evidences go to show that the meeting was not one of pure ceremony. It is an open secret that the Austrian proposal that the European Powers should blockade Crete really emanated from Russia, who has no desire that the island should be liberated by Greek sympathisers and annexed to Greece. Austria has in this case at all events departed from her former policy of supporting British proposals, and takes her inspiration from Russia. The Czar having suggested the marriage of the Prince of Naples with the Princess Helene of Montenegro, now shows his amiability in smoothing the difficulties in the way of the bride's conversion from the Orthodox to the Catholic faith. This act of condescension when contrasted with the inevitable insistance on little Prince Boris' baptism according to the Greek ritual, shows that concessions even in matters of dogma can be made when it is a question of bringing about a better understanding with Italy. It would be interesting to know whether similar complacency will be shown by the Czar during his visit to England to improve the relations with Great Britain. The Imperial tour has manfiestly been undertaken in furtherance of political conceptions of wide scope.

A GOOD deal of legislative business, mainly however of a non-contentious character, was transacted at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council last week. In the first place two small bills were passed, and received the assent of the Governor-General. The first of these Acts gives power to the postal authorities to realise customs duty, by summary means, from the person to whom is delivered a parcel chargeable with such duty. The great majority of people pay the small amount of duty imposed without demur, as a necessary and unavoidable evil, when the postal peon delivers the parcel. But all the world over litigious cranks are to be found who take advantage of legal technicalities to evade the spirit of the law in regard to postal, railway, and other public services from which they derive benefit. Individuals of this calibre have given the postal authorities considerable trouble in the matter of obtaining recoveries of duty already paid, and it is to provide against these evasions by giving the Post Office greater powers of summary recovery that the Act has been passed. The other addition made to the Indian Statute Book at this meeting was a bill to extend to Madras and Bengal the provisions of the Glanders and Farcy Act, which applies to all other parts of India. The reason for the exclusion of these two Provinces in 1879 was that it was decided to leave those Provinces having local legislatures to look after themselves. Bombay preferred not to exercise the privilege, so this Presidency was duly included in the list of Provinces to which the measure applied. By their own consent, if not at their own request, Madras and Bengal have now also come within the scope of the Act. A further amendment was made with the object of obviating the necessity of employing both an Inspector and a Veterinary-Surgeon in every case. It frequently happens that one officer, the Veterinary-Surgeon, can perform both duties, without any loss of efficiency and with considerable saving in cost, so that this amendment in the law is a very reasonable one. The first bill introduced by Mr. Chalmers since he took over the legal portfolio, is a very uncontentious one, and its calm passage must not lead him to suppose that there will be the same smooth sailing when the Council assembles at Calcutta, where he will have to pilot more contentious measures through the surging waters of non-official criticism. The bill which Mr. Chalmers introduced is nothing more than a verbal alteration of the Act for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants. When that Act was passed in 1850 India was ruled by a Chartered Company, and the Provinces were not arranged as at present. The bill therefore will so amend the Act as to remove a reference to an obsolete state of facts, and to show by whom the powers of "Government" can now be exercised.

The two other measures dealt with at the last meeting affect the Punjab alone, and were introduced by Mr. Rivaz. The first of these is intended to remedy a few defects which have been found to exist in the working of the Punjab Land Revenue Act passed nine years ago. The amendments are of a very minor character. The first relates to the emoluments of the village circle-officers; the second enables the patwari cess, the accounts of which are at present kept separately to be funded for the whole province; and the third removes a provision in regard to village cesses, which has practically remained a dead-letter throughout. The Punjab Municipal Act 1891 Amendment Bill, also introduced by Mr. Rivaz, is intended amongst other things to bring the Act into accord with the declared policy of the Secretary of State and the Government of India against the farming of octroi, a practice which from some strange oversight was expressly legalised in the Act. A very useful addition to be made to the Act (on the suggestion of the Simla Municipality) will empower municipal committees to prohibit the sale of milk or butter except in accordance with the conditions of a license, so as to enable them to regulate the quality of the milk or butter to be sold, the kind of vessels to be used for holding such articles, the furnishing (on payment) of samples for analysis, and so on. It is further proposed to empower committees to regulate the importation of milk and butter. The question is one of so much importance to the public health that it is to be hoped that when the long expected Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act is introdnced, it will grant the urban local authorities of this presidency powers of a like kind. Care is taken in enlarging the powers of the Punjab municipalites for preventing the sale of adulterated food to protect a vendor selling an article as to which he himself has been deceived and which he *bona fide* believes to be of the "nature, substance, and quality" asked for by the purchaser. Power is also to be given to the Municipalities to extend, if thought desirable, beyond bazaar limits the system of licensing places for the keeping of milch cattle.

BY a remarkable coincidence the arrest of long missing Fenians has followed very closely on the heels of the release of several Irish dynamiters by the Home Secretary on the ground of ill-health. The wisdom of this step has been questioned in several quarters, and Sir Henry Howarth, M.P. for South Salford, was especially severe on the Government of which he is a general supporter for taking it. Sir Henry in his letters to the press intimated that he could not believe that so many prisoners, all happening to be of the same category, have at one and the same time become so ill as to justify their release on routine grounds, and this so soon after an inquiry made by Mr. Asquith had led to the conclusion that no reasons of that kind could be made out for their release. His view is that political considerations influenced the Government, and that their object was to secure the gratitude of some of the Nationalist members who clamoured for the release of the men. However this may be, the coincidence of these events will give the released men an unique experience. It is not often the lot of culprits to do a dozen years or so in prison for grave offences, and to be released in time to see several of their companions in the same crimes arraigned at the Bar in regard to them. The conspiracy which has been broken through by the arrests now made seems to have been well organised, and the rumour that Nihilists and Fenians had joined forces goes to show that political cr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPORTANT ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Scotland yard authorities state that without doubt Tynan, who was arrested at Boulogne, Bell arrested at Glasgow, and Kearney alias Wallace, and another, named Haines, who were arrested at Rotterdam, were all acting together, and all had been shadowed by British detectives since their departure from America.

Some of the gang had organised a laboratory at Antwerp, where a complete dynamite armoury was discovered.

The object of the plot is uncertain. It is, however, rumoured that the Nihilists had joined the Fenians, and that attempts on the life of the Tsar or Queen Victoria at Balmoral were meditated.

Inspector Melville states that all concerned in the plot have now been arrested.

Tynan, when arrested, was travelling in the guise of a Queen's messenger.

WIDESPREAD ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

SEPT. 15.

The discovery of the secret dynamite factory at Antwerp is regarded as pointing to the existence of a widespread Anarchist conspiracy with branches in the different European capitals.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The whole of the Nile column is advancing rapidly, and has already reached Fereig.

The Soudan expeditionary force will halt at Fereig for a few days and then advance on Korman.

The Dervishes are in strong force at Kerman and near Hafir.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.

Mr. Powers, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor of Maine by an immense majority. This is regarded as a triumph for the sound moneyites.

LI HUNG CHANG.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Li Hung Chang has sailed from Vancouver for China.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 4th inst., left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 15.

The Bombay Gymkhana Cup was played for this morning (two rounds, under handicap), and won by Alcock, who made 99—14=85. Duboulay was second with 99—12=87; and Green, third, with 99—10=89.

The finals of the Handicap Foursomes were played off this afternoon, Jacob and Ferguson beating Archie and Bill Young by two up and one to play.

After another good fight, a sky handicap was arranged for, as so many pairs had been knocked out of both the Foursomes, resulting in Booth coming in winner with 50—6=44; Gahagan and Wroughton tying for second place, with 48, the former being penalised one stroke from scratch.

No match being arranged for the ladies, a Sky Handicap was got up, but with only four entries and all visitors. Mrs. Jacob won (103—6=97). Miss Humphrey was second, from scratch, with 109.

To-morrow morning the Scratch Cup presented by the Royal Western India Golf Club will be played for, with handicap attached, and the ladies play for the Silver Medal, presented by the Club, from scratch, in the afternoon, and the annual meeting of the Club will be held, and prizes distributed, concluding a most enjoyable meeting in glorious weather. Fry wins both the gold and silver medal.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEP. 15.

I hear that the plan for the Simla-Kalka Railway has been approved on the new lines generally suggested by Mr. Prestige. The first sod is likely to be cut in April next, if not before, possibly by his Excellency the Viceroy on his return to Simla.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following business will be added to that already noted at Thursday's meeting of the Council:—The Hon. Mr. Woodburn will introduce the Bill to provide for the appointment from time to time of a Judicial Commissioner for the Central Provinces; and also a Bill to amend the law providing for the Relief of Jagirdars and zamindars in Sindh.

THE LEGAL MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers, the Law Member, pays a visit to the Madras Presidency before the Calcutta Session.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 15.

The racing this afternoon was much above the average of the sky meeting. The day was lovely and the attendance as large as could be expected. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—"Chaddarghant Hurdle Plate."—Rs. 200. Distance—One and a-half mile.

Montmorency's Vulture 1

2ND RACE.—"W. O. Polo Scurry."—Rs. 200. Distance—Three and a-half furlongs.

Mr. Jones' Fiver 1
Sir Vicar-ul-Oomrah's Pathan 2
Mr. Douglas' Job 3

Four ran.

3RD RACE.—"Auction Stakes."—Rs. 200—Distance—Half-mile.

Hon. Montmorency's Fillah 1
Mr. Winchester's Winton 2
Mr. Hugh Gough's Greymist 3

Four ran.

4TH RACE.—"The Secunderabad Plate."—Rs. 1,000. Rs. 700 to winner; Rs. 200 to second, and Rs. 100 to the third. Distance—Six furlongs.

Major Gough's Mars 1
Mr. Montmorency's Parakh 2
Captain Logan Home's Councillor 3

Nine ran.

5TH RACE.—"The Horse Handicap."—Rs. 200. Distance—Five furlongs.

Mr. Langton's Blackpearl 1
Mr. Logan Home's Gobang 2
Mr. Jenning's Blackthorn 3

Five ran.

6TH RACE.—"The Club Scurry."—Rs. 200. Distance—Half-mile.

Mr. Jones' Fiver 1
Sir Vicar-ul-Oomrah's Pathan 2
Mr. Winchester's Ressaldar 3

Eight ran.

7TH RACE.—"The Turmoil Stake."—Rs. 200. Distance—Five furlongs.

Mr. Hugh Gough's Curiosity 1
Major Gough and Dr. Lawrie's Meg 2
Rock's Nix 3

Five ran.

THE POONA CRICKET WEEK.

BOMBAY VS. POONA.

POONA ALL OUT FOR 65.

BOMBAY WON BY TEN WICKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

One hour's play sufficed to conclude the match this morning. Bombay getting Poona out for 65, left them two runs to get to win. This was done the first ball. Bombay thus winning by ten wickets.

Play was resumed at 12-40, the not-outs, Usborne and Bickford, facing Cheetham. Usborne started with a four and a three off Cheetham, bringing 30 up. Usborne drove Milne to off for five, all run out, but directly after fell to a smart catch at slip. The partnership had produced 19 runs (score: 42 5-13). Mander joined Bickford, who let out at a left hander, driving him to the screen; Mander following suit (1-50 was reached). Milne proving expensive, thanded the ball to Ellison. Bickford trying to pull his new bowler, skied the ball, which Stephens running from the wicket, secured (58-6-16). Herbert was next, and soon fell a victim to a real good one of Ellison's (59-7-0). Young filled the vacancy. Mander returned a hot chance to the bowler, who refused, but next ball stepped out to Ellison, and was smartly stumped by Stephens (60-8-9). Bradford joined Young. The latter getting three off Cheetham and Bradford saved an innings' defeat by driving Cheetham for a brace. Ellison then beat Young with a curly one (65-9-3). Heaton was last, but lost Bradford, who was clean bowled by Cheetham (score 65).

Bombay having two runs to get, Ellison was put in, and the first ball he received scored two.

Bombay thus won by ten wickets.

Ellison's analysis in the two innings was remarkable, namely, 45 balls, 8 runs, 5 maidens, and 6 wickets.

The following are full scores and analysis:—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Greig, c Stephens, b Milne	7	b Cheetham	11
Lowis, c Anderson, b Cheetham.	8	b Cheetham	0
Pinney, c Thesiger, b Cheetham	8	c Thesiger, b Milne ...	1
Martin, c Cheetham, b Milne ...	4	b Milne	2
Bickford, c Thesiger, b Milne ...	0	c Stephens, b Ellison ..	16
Usborne, c Stephens, b Cheetam	3	c Barnes, b Cheetham	13
Mander, c and b Ellison	14	st Stephens, b Ellison.	8
Herbert, c and b Ellison	11	b Ellison	0
Bradford, c Lowndes, b Cheetham	0	b Cheetham	2
Young, not out	2	b Ellison	3
Heaton, c Chamier, b Cheetham	11	not out	0
Extras	0	Extras	8
Total	68	Total	65

Wickets one for 9; two, 23; three, 23; four, 24; five, 30; six, 30; seven, 52; eight, 55; nine, 55; ten 68.

Wickets one, 3; two, 4; three, 20; four, 23; five, 42; six, 58; seven, 59; eight, 60; nine, 65; ten, 65.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M	W.
Cheetham	66	31	6	5		66	19	6	4
Milne	45	31	0	3		40	36	1	2
Ellison	20	6	2	2		25	2	3	4

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Ellison, c Young, b Herbert	85	not out	3
Cheetham, c Pinney, b Herbert.	7	not out	0
Brooks, c Usborne, b Herbert ...	8		
Lowndes, b Lowis	0		
Chamier, b Lowis	0		
Stephens, b Lowis	6		
Thesiger, c Usborne, b Lowis ...	4	Did not bat	
Rimington, b Herbert	23		
Anderson, c and b Herbert	15		
Barnes, not out	0		
Milne, b Lowis	0		
Extras	10	Extras	0
Total	133	Total	3

Fall of wickets one, 12; two, 28; three, 31; four, 55; five, 61; six, 67; seven, 101; eight 123; nine, 132; ten, 133.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Herbert	90	39	3	5
Lowis	130	47	9	5
Heaton	45	10	4	0
Greig	30	28	0	0

Lowis bowled one no-ball.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

Two more matches were played off, this afternoon, in much better weather, and the attendance was very large. An unfortunate accident happened in the third period of the second game to Mr. Ainsworth, of the Durhams, while galloping his pony into another, which knocked off its forefeet, and the pony rolled over bringing its rider down and going over him. He was promptly attended by Surgeon-Major Donnett and Dr. Thacker, who found the left shoulder dislocated, and shaken severely. His place was filled by Lieutenant Mander, of the same Regiment.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS VS. KING'S OWN L. I.

In the first game, the Dublin Fusiliers vs. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the former were represented by Mr. Lowndes, Captains Weldon and Rooth, and Mr. Chrystie, and in the latter Messrs. Fernyhough and Dowdall, and Captains Bond and Wellscole. In the first period the Fusiliers made one goal and two subsidiaries, and in the second period one goal and one subsidiary, while in the third period the King's Own managed to score one goal and one subsidiary. The Fusiliers' play was good. They managed to score one more goal in the fourth period. The play was fast, and they scored one more goal, and won the match by five goals and five subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

MIDDLESEX VS. DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

In the second game, between the Middlesex and the Durham Light Infantry, the Middlesex were composed of Messrs. Hall and Ingle, and Captains Muriel, and Hayes; and the Durhams, of Messrs. Ashburne, Ainsworth, and Cumming, and Captain Luard. Much was expected from the Durhams, as they are supposed to be one of the best Infantry polo teams in India. The Middlesex played very carefully, and a very tight game was witnessed. In the first period nothing happened, but in the third period, in which an accident happened to Mr. Ainsworth, the play was taken by Mander. Middlesex scored one goal in the fourth period. Middlesex made another goal and two subsidiaries, and thus won the match by two goals and three subsidiaries to two goals and one subsidiary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEP. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mazagon arrived here this morning.

PENANG, SEPT. 15.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left for Bombay to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Bullionist left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 24-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	30

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

10 p.m. ... 80·3

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·3

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The mission organised by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce to proceed to China, with the object of opening up new markets for Lancashire cotton goods, left England on Saturday by the Cunard liner Etruria from Liverpool. Mr. Henry Neville and Mr. Harry Bell left Blackburn on Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. Henry Harrison (president), Mr. H. F. Hibbert (Chorley), Mr. Whittaker (Rishton), and Mr. J. Watson (secretary), representing the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce. They were joined at Liverpool by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Canton, who is leader of the mission. Representatives of other Chambers of Commerce and textile societies in Lancashire who have given the enterprise their support were also present when the members of the mission embarked, and a cordial hope was expressed that they might have a safe journey and meet with every encouragement in their endeavour to extend the Lancashire trade in the Far East. On reaching New York the party will travel by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, and then embark on the Empress of China for Shanghai. The Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has also engaged rooms on that vessel. After a stay of a few weeks at Shangai, where an interpreter and servants will join them, the mission will proceed by the Yang-tsze Kiang river to the interior of the south-west provinces, where it is considered there is a favourable field for the development of Lancashire trade. As at present arranged, the mission will return in a year's time.

This is by no means the only commercial mission on the move at this time of strenuous competition. The French have already a commercial mission in Yunnan; the silk merchants of Lyons have had a mission of their own; and now the cotton textile manufacturers of the East of France have decided to form a society for the exportation and sale outside of France of the products of their industry; and the United States is sending a commission of fifteen commercial men to the South American Republics with a similar purpose in view. The East of France manufacturers have subscribed a fund of £23,000, which, as they put it, is to be used in "opening up markets and extending the field of activity for our industry outside the restrained circle to which the French market is now limited." It would seem that these French producers, finding that all their monopolies, concessions, and protective duties are only so many drawbacks in the fight for supremacy in the markets of the world, are determined to do a little drumming. And not a bit too soon; for it is pretty certain that even in their own possession they are losing ground, not only on account of the high prices of their goods, but because, like the productions of many British manufacturers, they are not suited to the native requirements.

The Blackburn Mission might perhaps suggest to Chinese commercial men the desirability of carrying out their industrial projects with at least some amount of despatch. It is stated that in the early part of last year a Manchester firm of makers of textile machinery despatched direct from the new port some shipments of cotton-spinning machinery which they undertook to set up in a mill, erected by a high Chinese official at Wu-chang, nearly a thousand miles up the Yang-tsze-Kiang. We are informed that the latest advices from the spot state that the cases of machinery are just being opened out for erection. Moreover, a very novel suggestion was made to the artisans which the firm have sent out to put up this plant. It seems that the Wu-chang people have some spinning machinery from another supplier which they have left lying there, unopened, for no less than five years; and they asked whether their new furnishers could not bring this old machinery up to date. This instance of how they hasten things in China seems to be on a par with the great railway scheme formulated by the present Viceroy of Hankeou, his Excellency Chang Chihtung, who was transferred a few years ago from Canton to Wu-chang, to construct a railway through the centre of the Empire to Peking; the capital, material, and personnel of which were, of course, to be Celestial. It is stated that although, for the past few years, millions of taels have been spent in preliminaries, not a mile of the line is built or even surveyed.

An interesting report on the trade of Neuchwang, the port for Manchuria, by Mr. Hosie, the acting British Consul there, has just been issued from the Foreign Office. It deserves the more attention just now, as it promises a considerable impetus to trade in that region as a consequence of the Japanese invasion. The report, though dealing specifically with the trade statistics of last year, is dated June 1 this year, and therefore throws light on the progress of events during the current year. The total value of the import and export trade of Neuchwang last year, 9,466,486 taels, shows, of course, a serious decline as compared with the value (16,578,901 taels) for 1894, both imports and exports having decreased, the former to the extent of about 50 per cent. This of course was a consequence of the hostilities between China and Japan, which not only brought the maritime trade of the port to a standstill during the earlier part of the year, but also stopped the trade by carts with the interior. They import trade in Indian yarn especially suffered, the total quantity imported being only 5,022,400lb., as against 12,935,227lb. in 1894 and 14,731,200lb. in 1893. On the other hand, the imports of English yarn increased from 19,200lb. in 1894 to 129,600lb. last year; and there was also an increase of 283,067lb. in the imports on Japanese yarn, which perhaps suggests that Japanese spinnings are likely to compete seriously with Bombay spinnings in Manchuria. If there be anything in geographical position, Japan has certainly great advantages over Bombay in proximity to the extremely northern markets of China. Moreover, 10,000lb. of yarn, spun in the Shanghai mills, as well as some shirtings and sheetings manufactured there, were also imported. As regards foreign piece-goods, the imports of American drills and sheetings declined very considerably, while the imports of English, Dutch, and Indian drills and English and Indian sheetings showed a noteworthy increase. The imports of other descriptions of English cotton goods, however, fell off very decidedly. Notwithstanding the intense cold of the winter in Manchuria, there does not appear to be a serious demand for foreign woollen goods there, though the imports of English camlets increased last year; sheep-skins and wadded coats, however, are chiefly worn. With regard to the prospects of trade in Manchuria and the productive resources of the region, Mr. Hosie states that during a recent visit to Kirin, the central province of Manchuria, he was surprised by the "magnificence" of the agricultural area over which he passed during a journey of 780 miles. "The country," he remarks, "resembled very much the plains of Canada, with here and there a touch of the rolling lands of the north-east of Scotland. No small cultivated patches here as in southern and central China; fields on a gigantic scale everywhere meet the eye, fields which, the season being winter, were bladeless, but which, although frozen solid, had been under recent cultivation. Scarcely a piece of waste land was to be seen; the frozen drills contained the stubble of millets, abutilon, and Russian hemp, and other crops. I hope to refer at greater length to this subject in another report, and also to call attention to the all but incredible volume of trade that was being carried on along the main roads in the interior, to the great impetus which the Japanese occupation of the Liao-tung Peninsula gave to the development of more northern districts of Manchuria, to the needs of the country, and to numerous other points which scarcely come under the purview of a general trade report. The late war has certainly attracted more than usual attention to Manchuria. Russian exploring parties have been traversing these provinces, and an American and a German firm have established agencies here, with a view to sharing in the spoils of the expected increasing trade of the future. If peace can be maintained in this corner of China, there is every prospect of a bright future for Neuchwang."

Bombay exporters should be interested to know that the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture estimates the yield of the world's wheat crops this year at 825,000,000 hectolitres, to which the countries with an export surplus contribute 553,000,000 hectolitres, and the countries having a deficit to be covered by imports 272,000,000 hectolitres. He also raises the total crop of wheat of 1895 from 846,400,000 hectolitres, as previously calculated, to 875,500,000 hectolitres. In like manner tkis year's total crop of rye is estimated at 424,000,000 hectolitres of which 282,000,000 hectolitres are raised in countries with an export surplus and 142,000,000 hectolitres in countries having to make good a dificit by imports. The total rye crop of 1895 is stated to have been 480,000,000 hectolitres.—

With reference to the recent official reports on the crops in the United States, "Dun's Review" remarks, under date August 15, as follows:—"The Government crop report for August was so gloomy that a great rise in prices would have followed if it had been entirely credited. In fact, wheat rose about half a cent, but again declined, closing only a fraction higher for the week. Maize declined throughout the week, closing over a cent lower. Cotton advanced a sixteenth because of continued reports of injury. It is wise to remember that the Government accounts were based on returns prior to the fearful spell of heat, and hence may be more nearly correct than they were when prepared. But official and unofficial estimates of great decrease in wheat yield are confronted with a movement from the farms of 3,566,741 bushels for the week, against 2,295,242 last year, and it scarcely seems reasonable to believe that 20,700,000 bushels would have been marketed since July 1 this year, against 11,625,262 last year, if the yield had been smaller with the price lower than a year ago. Atlantic exports, flour included, 1,409,780 bushels against 889,301 last year, are not enough to account for the difference. No one now questions the probability of a very large yield of maize."

A new method of binding cotton bales has, it appears, been tried in the Southern States of the American Union this year, certain planters having substituted for the flat steel straps which are ordinarily used ties made of galvanised wire. The new ties have not been used to any considerable extent, and "it is not believed that they will come into general favour." The presses are not adapted for their use, and it is said, moreover, that the wire would cut into the bales so much as to injure the staple considerably.

The exhibition of samples of foreign products imported into the West Indies now being held at the offices or the London Chamber of Commerce, at Botolph House, is attracting considerable attention from manufacturers and others. The attendance each day that the exhibits have been on view has been large, and from the opinions expressed it is calculated that the step initiated by Mr. Chamberlain will tend to produce a very beneficial effect. A journalist gives an entertaining account of the comments made by the manufacturers and merchants who have called to see the samples. One manufacturer of ropes and twine said the samples shown were steeped in oil, and added: "We can do that easily if you will let us palm off oil upon you at £30 per ton." A manufacturer of babies' woollen apparel said he would only like to get the German price for his goods, but wouldn't be worried with small orders. A third was asked why Birmingham packs its locks in rotten straw paper while Germany always uses strong and sightly boxes. "Oh," he replied, "I'm in the hardware trade; I'm not a paper dealer." A shirt maker contemptuously pointed to some Austrian goods, and said a couple of sovereigns would buy the tool with which a certain effect was produced. The curious comment of another was: "Oh, that's only cotton, you know; it isn't wool." The general impression left upon the mind of the journalists by remarks such as these is that they do not indicate any intention on the part of the British trader to mend his ways. But another Pressman reports that with the exception of implements imported from America the consensus of opinion on the part of those conversant with the other manufactures is that the same articles would be supplied from this country cheaper and of better quality.

The financial position of Spain, in view of the great difficulty experienced in suppressing the revolutionary outbreak in Cuba, causes considerable anxiety. It will be remembered that in order to provide funds to meet the war outlays the Government proposed to raise a loan of 60,000,000 pesetas from the Tobacco Monopoly Company, and 104,000,000 pesetas from the Messrs. Rothschild, in consideration of the prolongation of their lease of the Almaden mines. The Government also arranged for a loan of 600,000,000fr. from the Spanish Railway Companies in return for a renewal of their concessions. The opposition has, however, refused to agree to the loan from the railways, urging that the Government should obtain a very much larger sum. The Spanish Budget has now been passed on the understanding that the loan from the railways should not be proceeded with. The semi-official journal *Epoca* states that the Government will have sufficient resources to continue the war in Cuba, and that when the Cortes reassemble in November the Bill regarding the subvention to the railways will be resumed. Should the Government be in a worse position in November than it is at the present time, and the revolution still be unsuppressed, it may find difficulty in obtaining the guarantee of the railways to a large loan. As the commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba has prohibited the gathering of the coffee crop, and as the finance of Cuba will by this measure suffer in an equal degree to those of the revolutionists to whom the farmers are compelled to pay a tax to be permitted to gather their crops, the drain upon the Spanish finances for the war is likely to be much greater than hitherto.

The American papers are rejoicing over the fact that a large order for steel rails for direct shipment to Japan has been secured by the American Carnegie Steel Company. The order is for 9,000 tons, for delivery up to the end of the current year, and it was secured after bids had been invited from makers on this side the Atlantic also. The price accepted has not been made known, but it is said that the tender of the Carnegie Company was sufficiently below the English market to justify its acceptance in spite of the higher freight rates from the United States. The rails will be shipped from New York. They have been bought for the account of the three large Japanese railroads to supply the ordinary requirements incidental to wear and tear. This is the second large order that has been placed in the United States for steel rails on Japanese account, the Illinois Steel Company having obtained an order for 10,000 tons a few months ago, and "it is expected that the steel-rail business with Japan will develop into a steady and important item of trade."

Another somewhat serious failure has occurred in the United States, namely, that of Messrs. Hilton, Hughes and Co., a firm of considerable standing, and conducting a large retail dry goods business. The firm is the successor to Mr. A. T. Steward, who founded the business some years ago. The position of the firm is reported to have been discussed for some time, nevertheless the failure indicates the difficulty of firms not in the very best of credit in carrying on their business. Further failures are expected to result from the suspension. American bankers to offset the effect of the announcement further reduced their rates for sterling exchange, the rate for cable transfers now being as low as 4·84½dols. The difficulty in obtaining money in New York is great, as the position of many firms is believed to be unsound, and it is a hard matter to sell commercial paper. The distrust is, of course, enhanced by the inability of the banks to buy paper, for, with money being called in from them by depositors they have not the funds with which to take up bills. The result, of course, is that the firms who have neglected to supply themselves with cash and are unable to get their bills discounted are obliged to suspend. The rate for call loans in New York yesterday at one time rose to 12 per cent. A further amount of gold was taken out of the Bank of England yesterday, although the exact sum has not transpired, and more is expected to be sent by Saturday's steamer.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZANZIBAR.

STATEMENTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

NO BRITISH INDIANS KILLED.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lawada, which arrived in harbour, on Monday night, brought a number of passengers from Zanzibar, who give some details, in addition to those already published, regarding the bombardment of that port by the vessels of the British East African Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rawson. One of the passengers informed our representative that for two or three days there was an actual panic, and he described the scene as one of the wildest confusion. He denied the truth of Reuter's statement that a number of Indians were killed. No Indian merchant or trader lost his life. The Sultan died on the 24th ultimo under suspicious circumstances, it being widely rumoured that some foul play attached to the event. Immediately after the death of the Sultan Hamid bin Said, the palace was taken possession of by force by Khalid, the pretender, who proclaimed himself Sultan. Not only was he able to gather round him a force of about 2,500 men, but he compelled the troops of the late Sultan to co-operate with him against the British, and those who declined to comply with his order were peremptorily put to death in a most barbarous manner. A soldier was beheaded in public in order that his fate might inspire awe in other soldiers of the late Sultan, and still more horrible was the act of scraping off the skin of a soldier. It was by threat of such punishments on a wholesale scale that the pretender compelled the soldiers to join his banner. A few who still refused to fight against the British were confined in a cell containing chilly-powder, and were treated in a most shocking and cruel manner. The ultimatum was sent to the usurper on Wednesday, August 26, to surrender by Thursday morning, but as he did not comply, H.M.S. Thrush, Sparrow and Beacon, which had arrived the day previous, and were within one hundred yards of the palace, opened fire, shells and machine guns being used. In less than forty minutes the palace and the old custom-house were in ruins. Some iron pillars round the palace were actually pierced through by the shot. As soon as the first shot was fired, the pretender took refuge at the German Consulate. About five hundred men, who are said to be natives, Sowalis and Askaris, were killed. It is not true that no warning was given to the people of the bombardment, as a notification had been duly issued. The Indians and others took refuge on the ship Nowshera and other boats, the Arabs looting the town meanwhile. The s. s. Lawada arrived at Zanzibar on the 27th from Mozambique, and a number of British Indians embarked on board the vessel to come to Bombay in the ordinary course of business. The boat left Zanzibar on the 29th. There was no reason for flight, and it is not correct to say that they fled for their lives. About 1,000 bluejackets were landed, and their presence was sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of the Arabs who were plundering the town. The Sultan's ship Glasgow made a feeble and impotent resistance. It was sunk in a few minutes, but several lives were rescued before it went down. A Goanese steward was killed. Before the Glasgow sank, a hardy bluejacket climbed up the mast, and took away the Sultan's flag. The palace now presents a most desolate spectacle. The German boat, Sealer and an Italian gun-boat were also present, but they did not take any part in the action. It is a noteworthy fact that the German Consul had received instructions a day previous, from his Government, to co-operate with the British, and, if need be, to place the German boat at the disposal of the British. When the Nowshera left Zanzibar things had assumed their normal condition, and everything was quiet as usual. Business was, of course, dislocated for some time, and very serious inconvenience was experienced. The European population of the town took refuge in the British, American, and German consulates.

Mr. Lowe, chief officer of the Lawada, was also interviewed, and he corroborated the above facts. He said that the panic was great, but to his knowledge no British Indians were killed with the exception of a Goanese steward.

STORMING OF THE FORT OF BELGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg a little space in your interesting journal to recount the dastardly, outrageous, and much fear-inspiring action which has occurred in this old Fort whereby I myself and plenty other Baboos have been seriously discomforted and our morning meals disturbed. From an information gained by other Brahmin gentlemen I find that one Major Gosset, of the East Yorkshire Regiment, revolted against the General commanding this district, and took with him two companies of the Goralog regiment, two of the Topkhana guns, all the machine guns, and so bribed the Volunteers of the Southern Maharatta Railway that they joined with him and took refuge in the Fort on Friday evening, 10th inst., where he persuaded the peaceful civilian population to receive him instead of pommelling him out, which they could have done if they had only called upon the fine, fat, brave clerks and chuprassies for help, but they not knowing which side the ha'penny would fall, weakly welcomed him, much to their sorrow, which will be related hereafter. The General commanding hearing of this outbreak directed that as soon as it could be arranged, the loyal troops should attack and storm the Fort and punish the rebellious ones, and said he himself would lead them to victory or to death. All this time we poor Chaps much afraid, but pretending good friends with the Major. But now to the sad facts. Early on Saturday morning, before break of day, drum beating, music playing stirred up our cowardly hearts, so much so that we ventured forth to see the battle, and found the attacking party pounding away at the big gate, but the Major laughing, saying "What care, plenty machine gun we got it—mowing them all down like hay." So feeling little better we began to make swagger and asking Collector to give place in new Commisariat office when Major winning battle. And then alas! alackaday suddenly hearing bangs and shouts at another part of Fort and cries of "They 've got in" and rushing off to make hide, finding face to face with infuriated soldiery of 28th Madras Infantry. Then the humble Baboo pretending to be soldier of Madras country run with them by side of brave General who spear telling them he make feint at big gate, and hide gun behind bush and knock down little gate, and come round on flank of rebellious ones. Also putting powder bags on little gate. So then we catch that Major and his men, and making prisoners of them all. The General, he talked kindly to them all, and let them off if promise not do it again, but said civilians were to be hanged on nearest tree. And brave General, he say making me Collector, so I not minding discomfort I suffered as in para. one.—Yours, &c.,

PANDURANG VISHNOO, Clerk.

[Our Belgaum correspondant sends us this piquant account of the military manœuvres at Belgaum, which is interesting as a character sketch as well as a description of the manœuvres themselves.—ED., *B. G.*]

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BARODA AND CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Malabari, the great Indian social reformer, called his native city (Baroda) lazy and indolent, and the citizens no better than dogs. Let me take the liberty to show what a different aspect it presents now. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, who has visited the country of our rulers more than a couple of times, has, it seems, fallen in love with the willow and the leather. The young Prince, H. H. Fatehsingrao, has also caught the contagion. Every evening he invites the poor Mankaris—who had been but slowly adding to their corpulence—to take part in the manly game of cricket. Oh! let me send through your paper a short letter of condolence to these Mankaris—whose sole business was to drive in a State coach with H. H. the Gaekwar—on the sad defeat they sustained in a cricket match played last Saturday against the young Prince's team. The Laxmivilas Palace presented a pleasant sight. Imagine these old folks of forty only—trundling the bat for the first time in life—playing young lads hardly fourteen. The great feature of the match was that our young Prince of Wales (excuse my using this little strange title) displayed a grand style, topping the score without giving a single chance. You need not be surprised when I say that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb himself has begun playing, seeing his young Prince doing such marvels on the field. I do not think your readers will call me too sanguine when I say that in our young Prince we see the successor of that Prince of Kathiawar who has beaten this year the famous Grand Old Man, W. G. Grace, of whom England is not a little proud.—Yours, &c.,

V. A.

NOTES FROM RAJKOT.

Our correspondent writes:—There has been no reason to grumble about the weather of late, in fact it has been everything that a cricketer's soul could desire, though the agriculturist is beginning to be vexed in spirit at the long break in the monsoon. On the 3rd September the Rajkot Ramblers took the field against the Gymkhana, and as the latter only made thirty-five as against the Ramblers' sixty-seven in the first innings, it looked as if the Gymkhana would suffer yet another defeat. In the second innings when five good Gymkhana wickets were down for nineteen, thus leaving still thirteen runs to save the innings, matters looked very blue, but when Browne was partnered with Hatch, a somewhat more rosy complexion was assumed. Before the 6th wicket fell, Browne's 40 runs had been put on, and as the score-sheet showed 72 at the fall of the last wicket, the Ramblers had 41 runs to make to win. They deemed this an easy task until six wickets had fallen for 35, but with four wickets still to fall, and only 6 runs to make, it still seemed odds on them winning. Excitement increased when the seventh wicket added no runs, and the eighth and ninth only increased the score by 2. The last man went in with three to tie and four to win, and when Dansinhji, after being missed at point, made a cut for three, the hopes of the Gymkhana team fell to zero. But Mahomed in his eagerness to make the winning hit, stepped out to a ball from Thulya, and was promptly stumped by Hayward. The following are the Scores:—

RAJKOT GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Browne, b Ratilal	5	b Chelshankar	18
Hatch, c Mahomed, b Shivlal ..	0	c Mahomed, b Shivlal..	22
Waddington, c Marubha, b Shivlal	7	b-b-w, b Ratilal	7
Shivshankar, b Shivlal	0	b Shivlal	5
Hayward, b Shivlal	2	run out	1
Carnecy, b Ratilal	9	b Chelshankar	1
Hawes, c Ramsinhji, b Ratilal ..	2	b Chelshankar ..	0
Lambert, c Morubha, b Ratilal...	0	c and b Shivlal	2
Abdul Aziz, c Mahomed, b Shivlal	3	c Vajeshankar, b Ratilal	1
Borthon, b Shivlal	0	not out	0
Taulya, not out	4	b Shivlal	7
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total ...	35	Total ...	72

RAJKOT RAMBLERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bhavan, b Shivshankar	0	c Waddington, b Shivshankar	1
Chelshankar, st Hayward, b Thulya	3	b-b-w, b Carnecy	4
Ratilal, b Thulya	0	b-b-w, b Thulya	0
Shivlal, b Shivshankar	29	st Hayward, b Shivshankar	16
Vajeshankar, b Shivshankar ..	4	b Shivshankar	0
Kharshedji, st Hayward, b Shivshankar	17	b Shivshankar	7
Morubha, b Hayward	1	c Thulya, b Shivshankar	0
Ramsinhji, not out	3	c Browne, b Shivshankar	6
Dansinhji, st Hayward, b Shivshankar	1	not out	5
Mohanlal, b Thulya	3	b Shivshankar	0

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE well-known firm of Pistis and Pelakanos cigarette merchants of Calcutta have been fined Rs. 50 for sending wax matches through the medium of the post in a parcel. The matches exploded whilst in transit, which led to the discovery. The firm, pleading ignorance of the rule forbidding matches to be so sent, got off cheaply, since the offence involves a penalty of a Rs. 500 fine.

COLOMBO seems to be a sort of paradise for short-hand clerks. We read in a Colombo paper that Mr. B. Francis, the shorthand clerk attached to Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co.'s establishment at Colombo has been appointed to a clerkship at the Registrar-Generals Office, Colombo, on a salary of R660 per annum, in consequence of his having passed the last clerical examination.

THE popular idea that somnambulists never come to grief whilst walking in their sleep has received a contradiction. Mr. Clogstoun who walked out of his bed room window at Mandalay fell forty feet and is said to have broken his wrists and ankle besides cutting his head and injuring his back. If he had been awake when he fell, however, he would surely have been killed outright from the shock to his system.

A PETITION has been filed in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi at the request of the Mahomedan community regarding an alleged libel and defamation by local Hindoo Samaj, who have caused a pamphlet to be printed and circulated against Mahomedanism, of a nature likely to hurt the religious feelings of the Mahomedans. Large sums of money have been subscribed locally and from outstations by Mahomedans to defray the costs of the case, and party feeling is high in both the Mahomedan and Hindu communities. The city superintendent of police and extra constables are in attendance at the court. The Moulvies have taken steps to keep away from the court all members of their flock who are not authorities on religious subjects.

AMERICAN society (says the Newport, Rhode Island, correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) is greatly interested in the marriage, which took place at noon, on Aug. 25, of Mr. Henry Payne Whitney, son of the former Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, with Miss. Gertrude Vanderbilt, eldest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, grandson of the famous Commodore, [the founder of the family. Owing to the illness of the bride's father, who about two months ago was striken with paralysis, and to family trouble due to the recent marriage of the eldest son of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt to Miss. Grace Wilson without his parent's consent, the nuptials were extremely quiet, and only the relatives of the families and their most intimate friends were invited. The rite was celecrated at the Breakers, the beautiful house overlooking Newport Beach. Bishop Potter, of New York, officiated at the ceremony in the Gold Room. The bride descended the grand staircase leaning on the arm of Mr. Chauncey Depew, and was given away by her father. The seven bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the Misses Edith and Bella Sloane, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Edith Shepard, Miss Amy Bend, and Miss Taylor. Mr. Whitney's brother was best man and his ushers included Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, the bride's brother, and Messrs. Baldwin, Polk, Cottonet, and McMillan. The bride did her utmost to secure a reconciliation between her brother and father, but in vain. Her dowry is reported to be 1,000,000 sterling. Both she and Mr. Whitney inherit great wealth, and their joint fortunes are stated to be not less than 12,000,000 sterling. Such data are more familiar here than is consonant with feeling and usage in England. On similar authority it is stated that the united fortunes of the bridesmaids amount to nearly £10,000,000. It is understood that the honeymoon will be spent in a camp on Mr. Whitney's romantic estate in the Adirondack Mountains.

UNEXAMPLED prosperity has attended the operations of the English Post Office during the year ended in March last, and the Duke of Norfolk states in the forty-second annual report of the department over which he presides that the General Election and the revival of trade have combined to enable him to realise a profit of £3,632,122. There was an increase in all classes of packets delivered, with the exception of newspapers. Letters numbered 1,834,200,000 post-cards, 314,500,000 ; book packets and circulars, 672,300,000 ; newspapers, 149,000,000 ; and parcels, 60,527,000, making a grand total of no fewer than 3,030,527,000. "The penny letter," says the Postmaster-General, "has long been known to be the sheet-anchor of the Post Office, and it is interesting to record that no less than 95 per cent. of the total number of inland letters passed for a penny each. For the decrease in late years in the number of newspapers passing by post I am unable to account, but I presume that is due to increased energy and improved system on the part of the great newsagents." Upwards of 31,000 letters were posted without any address, of which 2,133 contained property of the value of £3,860. The number of parcels found in the post unaddressed was 6462. Under the Money Order and Postal Order system fifty-four millions sterling were transmitted in seventy-five million small sums. During the year 78,839,610 telegrams of all descriptions were forwarded, showing an increase over 1895 of more than seven millions. The Duke of Norfolk does not forget to pay a high tribute to the efficiency of the personnel of his department.

IGNORANCE, absolute and intense, on all things English still reigns on the Continent. "The Independence Belge" publishes a telegram to the effect that Mr. Redmond, who has taken the political prisoners under his care, has been informed that Dr. Jameson and his companions will be set free at once. Mr. Healy, it is added, has received a telegram to the effect that Sir John Davis (?) will also be released if the state of his health permits. The same crassly ignorant paper in the same issue confuses Mr. J. B. Robinson with Sir Hercules, and holds Lord Rosmead up as declaring that President Kruger has no hostile intention against Great Britain. Even a French paper could not beat these blunders.

THE news that the Egyptian Council of Ministers has decided upon the suppression of the two Cairo journals which recently covered themselves with infamy by their attacks upon the Queen will be received everywhere with unalloyed satisfaction. Had the Council not arrived at this decision it would have been necessary for the Imperial Government to intervene to prevent the continuance of a gross scandal. There is a limit to the abuse which can be borne with contemptuous indifference even by a great Sovereign and that limit had long been passed by these reptilian journals. Their suppression was necessary in the interests of public order, and we are glad that so little time has been lost in deciding upon it.

FROM Mr. Justice Grantham comes a disclaimer which woefully mars the effect of a resolution by the London Trades Council condemning "the impertinent remarks made by Mr. Justice Grantham in the action of 'Wernan v. the Furnishing Trades Federation,' wherein he stigmatised working men who became trade unionists as being like brute beasts." Probably no one outside of the London Trades Council ever attributed to the learned judge any such language. A copy of the resolution having been sent to Lord Salisbury, the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Justice Grantham, the last mentioned gentleman answers explicitly that he never said anything of the kind as stated.

THE natives of the New Hebrides render themselves a terror to their enemies by using poisoned arrows, the tips of which they smear with earth from certain marshes. M. Dantec has made a bacteriological study of these poisoned arrows, and finds that their fatal properties are due to the presence in the earth with which they are smeared of two deadly germs—a septic vibrion, and the microbe of tetanus. The first of these produces death from malignant edema in twelve to fifteen hours. In cases in which a septic vibrion has lost its virulence, the tetanus bacillus which is present proves equally, although less speedily, fatal. This observation of M. Dantec proves the incorrectness of the former theory that the tetanus bacillus is derived from a horse, since this animal is unknown in the New Hebrides Islands.

THE committee make special reference to the advantages conferred on American cotton piece goods in the China market by the rates of freight charged by the China Conference steamers from New York to Hong Kong and Shanghai, which average from 25s. to 30s. per ton, as compared with 57s. 6d. from London and Liverpool outwards. The same remarks apply to the shipment of machinery from the United States to China, the freight for which is about 40 per cent. lower than that from the British ports. On this important subject the committee say :—"The question seems to arise how far the Imperial Government would be justified in requiring of the Conference a modification of their tariff before continuing a subsidy or other support to any shipping company which is a party to a compact that places British manufacturers at a disadvantage with foreign rivals. The committee, moreover, feel bound to record their conviction that several of the witnesses were indisposed to speak freely on this subject of the shipping Conference, and they are of opinion that it is a question of such paramount importance to British trade that it might fittingly form the subject of a searching investigation on part of the Home Government."

THE Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have been in correspondence with the Foreign Office respecting the instructions given to Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular representatives on commercial matters with the view to developing British trade. Suggestions have been made to the Foreign Office by various chambers of commerce through the association, and Lord Salisbury has replied to the recommendations, pointing out what the Foreign Office has done and is doing in the matter of the appointment of new Consuls, and of instructing British representatives to enquire and report on trade in the various countries to which they are accredited.

THE *Weltliche Correspondenz*, speaking of the engagement, officially announced on Aug. 18, of the Prince of Naples to Princess Helene of Montenegro, relates the following story :—During the festival of the coronation of the Tsar at Moscow the Emperor was conversing with the Prince of Naples and Gen. Boisdeffre. The Emperor remarked, "It is strange how the ceremony of the coronation reminds me of my marriage. Then I espoused my wife, but now I feel I have espoused Russia. You, Prince of Naples, impenitent bachelor, cannot understand such a feeling. And, a propos, when will you make up your mind to invite us to your wedding ?" The Prince of Naples smiled, but did not reply, and the Emperor, turning to the French General, said, "It is a pity that your country, by ignoring monarchy, has renounced the pleasure of possessing princesses whom you could offer in sign of peace. How happy I should be to see the Prince of Naples marry a French princess ! And your cousin," turning to the Prince, "the Duke of Aosta, has set you a good example !" Then, changing the subject with a laugh, the Emperor added, "Call me an autocrat as much as you like, but I hold that alliances of blood, in fact dynastic alliances, have a far higher value than the finesse and cunning of diplomatists." The Prince of Naples said something which did not reach the ears of those at a short distance, and then the Emperor jokingly said, in a loud voice, "Mariez-vous ! mon Prince ; mariez-vous !"

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in December, between Capt. Douglas Dyneley Baynes, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr, Ambrose Warde, of Tutsham Hall, West Farleigh.

WITH the object of promoting celerity and precision of movement in rapidly crossing rough country beset with various obstacles such as would be likely to be met with on enclosed ground, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught caused a competition to be organised for regimental teams for a handsome shield presented by himself. This competition took place on Aug. 21, over a new obstacle course about a mile in length, and the following fifteen teams, who have for some time been practising, entered :—2nd Bedford, 1st Royal Scots Fus., 2nd East Lancashire, 1st Manchester, 2nd Rifle Brigade, 2nd Leicester, 1st Border, 4th K.R.R.C., 1st Arg., and Suth. Highlanders, 4th Rifle Brigade, 2nd Royal West Surrey, 2nd Norfolk, 2nd South Wales Borderers, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, and 1st Royal Scots. The obstacles were made sufficiently wide to allow of twenty-four men abreast simultaneously vaulting or jumping them. Each battalion team consisted of two officers, eight sergeants (two to each section), and four sections each of twenty-four rank-and-file, making a total of 106. The troops were dressed in drill order, and carried their rifles at the trail. Officers wore their swords, but were permitted to take any position they pleased with relations to their teams provided they kept within the course, and took all the obstacles. The teams paraded in heavy rain on the Army Athletic ground, but the first obstacle, which consisted of balancing beams, was rendered so slippery by the wet that it was deemed advisable to strike it off the programme The other obstacles, however, which consisted of vaulting rails, ditches, and a fortified hill, were successfully surmounted. The winning team proved to be that of the 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, who completed the course in 8min. 12sec., and gained 147½ points. The 2nd Rifle Brigade were second, with 111 points, their time being 8min. 32sec. ; and the 4th Rifle Brigade, third, with 107 points, and time 8min. 42sec. Teams occupying more than ten minutes were not placed. The prizes were presented by the Duke, who said he was highly pleased at the success of the competition.

WE know not with what intentions the foreign critics joined the pilgrimage to Bayreuth, but certain of them remained to scoff. Herr Otto Lessman, we read in the *Daily News*, asked in vain "How the Rhine maidens managed to keep their hair in curl at the bottom of the river ;" and M. Huneker, in the *Musical Courier*, amusingly protested against a Walkyrie warrior in balloon sleeves. As to one of the representatives of Siegfried, he—according to the same authority—wore a new bra's breastplate and a shirt of linen, fluted, accordion-pleated, and starched, while his legs, "were not twin poems, and after his sudden taking off at the cowardly hands of Hagen, he flashed his limbs aloft, his scandals being signals of sorrow and sand."

THE Queen has granted Bushey Park to the Duke and Duchess of York. There is a picturesque old-fashioned, comfortable house, with pretty grounds, which are finely timbered. Bushey (says the *Westminster Gazette*), was for a long time the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence (William IV and the Queen Adelaide), and from 1837 it was the Dower house of the Queen-Dowager until her death in 1849, when the place was granted to the late Duc de Nemours, who kept it until his death. The Duchess de Nemours, who died in 1857, was a first cousin of the Queen and of Prince Albert. The Stud House at Hampton Court was offered last year to the Duke and Duchess of York by the Queen, who has since granted that place (which has fine gardens) to Col. Egerton, Controller of the Household of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

MR. CLARK RUSSELL is the *World's* "Celebrity at Home," this week. Russell's vitality and forcible directness (says the writer) are things to remember. His "point of view," as the American literary man is so fond of terming it, is full of a striking originality. He draws a spark from everything he touches. A great P. & O. steamer has recently been launched. Somebody relates his experiences upon the trial trip. "Ah," cries your host, "a ship to me is a living memory of all she has gone through. People say the romance of the sea is dead since steam came in. I don't think so. Take this very steamer of which you are speaking. As she emerges from the clangour and toil and labour of the yard a beauti ful ship, she can't forget all that she has gone through and that she has listened to. Her engines are always, as it were, singing 'The Song of the Yard' ; Tom Hood sang 'The Song of the Shirt,' and when next you go into her engine-room and hear the ceaseless thud, thud of the engine, you are hearing 'The Song of the Yard.' You run down steamers. And yet, recall the little mother of the now splendid fleet of the P. and O., as she slowly steamed with the mails between Falmouth and Lisbon in 1837. But out of this mother has proceeded—what ? What a progeny ! What beautiful giantesses of steel and iron."

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, 10th September. Present : His Excellency the Viceroy, presiding ; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, the Hon'ble J. Woodburn, the Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, the Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, the Hon'ble Chief of Lohara the Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C. S. I.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said :—"At the last meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta in March I obtained leave from the Council to introduce this Bill. I explained at that meeting that the Bill was a very short one, the object of which was simply to extend to the Presidency of Madras and the Province of Bengal the provisions of the Act which apply to other parts of India. When the Act of 1879 was passed it was arranged that it should apply only to those Provinces which had not the assistance of a local Legislature. At that time the Madras Presidency had an Act of its own which applied not only to diseases of horses but to diseases of cattle. Subsequently the Bengal Council passed a local Act which, however, is in force only in Calcutta and the suburbs. The Bombay Government preferred to have the Act of 1879 applied in Bombay rather than to pass it separately in a different Act of their own, and what is now proposed is that the Act, which applies to other parts of India, shall also be applied to Bombay, Madras and to Bengal, an arrangement in which the Governments concerned have agreed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn said :—"Since this Bill was under consideration, short and simple as it is, a question has arisen regarding which I have to make a motion for the further amendment of the Act of 1879. That Act recognises two officials in connection with the duties imposed by it. There are Inspectors and there are veterinary Surgeons. Occasions have arisen in which it has been expedient to appoint a single man to discharge both these duties. For example, a report has reached the Government that glanders has broken out on a line of road on which tonga ponies are used, and eventually an officer—a Veterinary Surgeon—is deputed to inquire and take such action as is necessary. In order to prevent any doubt upon the matter it is proposed to add to section 7 of the Act these words :

Provided that when the Inspector is also a Veterinary Practitioner so appointed he may make the examination himself.

"Our supply of Veterinary Officers is not very large, and, as the real responsibility as to the action to be taken under the Act rests with the Veterinary Officer, it is most expedient that power should be given to the Veterinary Officer to inspect, as well as to pronounce when disease is present, and to take the necessary action in consequence. I accordingly move that the words I have just now read be added to section 7 of the Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn said :—"I have also to move that the following clause be added to the Bill : 3. To the said Act, as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, the following section shall be added, namely :

15. Any Veterinary Practitioner may be appointed by the Local Government to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule thereunder."

The motion was put and agreed and the Bill as amended, was passed.

INDIAN POST-OFFICE ACT, 1866, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Post-office Act, 1866, be taken into consideration. He said :—"This Bill was introduced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, its object being to give power to the Post-office, by summary means, to realise from the person to whom is delivered a parcel chargeable with customs-duty, and upon which customs-duty has been paid, the amount of customs-duty so paid. It is a very simple matter, and I stated when introducing the Bill that I proposed that at an early meeting of the Council it should be taken into consideration and, if possible, passed. The matter is too unimportant to attract any large amount of public attention, but so far as I have observed it mentioned in the public Press the proposed legislation has been approved as necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to and the Bill was passed.

ACT XXXVII OF 1850 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 ("for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants'). He said :—"These inquiries can be ordered by the Government. The present definition 'Government' is contained in section 23 of the Act, and the definition is somewhat obscure. It is not quite clear in certain cases whether the inquiry ought to be ordered by the Supreme Government or by the Local Government, and the present section further contains, not a definition, but a description of Local Government framed with reference to the state of affairs in 1850. The object of the present Bill is merely to clear up these doubts, and to provide that where a charge is made against a public servant the inquiry into his conduct can be ordered in all cases by the Supreme Government, and where he is removable by the Local Government there also the Local Government should have power to put the Act in force. "There are one or two verbal amendments introduced with the same object. For instance, where the words 'the East India Company' occur, the word 'Government' or 'India' is substituted, and opportunity has been taken to give a short title to the Act in accordance with all modern practice. I think it is not necessary to say anything more about the Bill, which purely effects a formal amendment in the law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit. The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1887, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887. He said :—"The present Punjab Land-Revenue and Tenancy Acts, which were the outcome of prolonged deliberations and discussions, have been in force for nearly nine years. In their main provisions they have worked very satisfactorily and there is no necessity for undertaking any general revision of either Act, at all events at present. A few minor amendments are, however, required in the Land revenue Act, and the Bill which I now beg leave to introduce is intended to provide for these. The first point relates to the emoluments of zaildars or village-circle-officers. These officers have hitherto been remunerated in most districts where the zaildari system is in force by receiving a percentage of the land-revenue of the villages in their circle. By past custom the remuneration thus provided for the zaildar has been deducted from the whole land-revenue of his circle, whether Government or assigned, or redeemed or compounded for, and the contribution thus levied varies from a little under to a little over one per cent. In some districts, however, the system has been introduced of regulating the remuneration of zaildars by grades according to merit and services rendered, and it may be desirable to extend this system from time to time, for administrative reasons, to districts where the circle system of remuneration is at present in force. But, as sub-section (2) of section 28 of the Act stands at present, the customary contribution from assignees of the land-revenue, or from landowners who have redeemed or compounded for the land-revenue, can only be legally levied when the percentage of land-revenue appropriated in any zaildar's circle is devoted to the payment of the zaildar of such circle. Accordingly, the proposed amendment of this sub-section provides for these customary contributions being taken, as heretofore, from jagirdars and other persons concerned when it is considered desirable to fund the percentages of the land-revenue which are appropriated for the payment of zaildars, for any district or portion of a district. The maximum to be thus appropriated has been limited to one and a half per cent. and the provision applies to inamdars as well as to zaildars. I may mention that, whether the circle or graded system of remuneration is employed the field of selection as regards a zaildar is identical ; that is, the holder of such office must be a village-headman, or in special cases a landowner or Government tenant other than a headman, in the circle in which he is to be appointed, and in either case the zaildar's remuneration is paid to him in the form of an assigment on the land revenue of some estate in his circle.

"The second matter dealt with in this Bill is an amendment of section 29 of the Act, so as to enable the patwari-cess, the accounts of which are at present kept separately for each district, to be funded for the whole province. This measure had been carried out in some other parts of India, and was suggested by the Government of India for adoption in the Punjab. The Local Goverment has accepted the proposal.

"The third and last matter under consideration is in connection with village-cesses. By section 145 of the Act, a list of such cesses which have been approved by the Local Government, or the title to which has been judicially established, has to be prepared for every estate from time to time by the revenue-officer, and especially when a general reassessment of the land-revenue is undertaken. Sub-section (2) of this section provides that when such lists have been prepared any cess not comprised therein shall not be recoverable by suit in any Court. This provision has led to difficulties, as experience has shown that it is hardly possible for the revenue-officer to prepare an exhaustive list of village-cesses, and consequently section 145 has up to the present remained a dead-letter. It is therefore proposed to repeal sub-section (2), leaving the rest of the section as it stands at present. The safeguard which it is thus proposed to cancel is not needed in this Province, where the village-cess is generally a small due levied by the proprietary body of a village from the non-proprietary residents. Large landowners, who are in a position to levy improper exactions from their tenants in the shape of cesses, are but few in the Punjab. These few large landowners are mostly also grantees of the land-revenue of their states, and the question of cesses which they may levy is generally regulated by Government as part of the arrangements made in settling their estates, as, for instance, in the case of the Khan of Teri in the Kohat District, and of the Jagirdar Rajas in the Kangra District. "With these remarks, I beg to ask permission to introduce the Bill in question."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the "Punjab Government Gazette" in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1891, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891. He said :—"The object of the second Bill which I have to ask permission to introduce to-day is to make certain amendments in the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891. At the instance of the Simla Municipal Committee, it is proposed to make some additions to sections 137 of the Act which will enable municipal committees to regulate more effectively than they can at present the sale of milk and butter within municipal limits, and the importation of milk and butter for sale. A new section has also been added after section 137, closely following section 304, of the Calcutta Municipal Act and similar provisions in other Municipal Acts, which provides a penalty for selling any article of food or drink which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser. This new section will apply to those municipalities only to which it may be specially extended by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

"The opportunity has also been taken to revise the wording of sections 60 and 70 of the Act so as to bring it into accord with the declared policy of the Secretary of State and the Government of India against the farming of octroi.

"The detailed reasons for these various amendments are given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the "Punjab Government Gazette" in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 17th September, 1896.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 5th September 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Framji Jamasji Maden, merchant, residing near Manecksji Sett's Wadi, Fort, Bombay, for a further improved fibre extracting machine.

Ralph Ouseley, colonel, retired list, Indian Army, zamindar of Dhukrani Zungbawah, in the Western Dehra Dun, North-West Provinces for a contrivance for the damming of water permanently or temporarily.

Pettibone, Mullken & Co., a corporation of the state of Illinois, manufacturers of railway and other supplies, with office in the Rookery building, Chicago Illinois, for an improvement in gas generators.

Edward Greenshields, general foreman, workshops, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi, for an improved trap cash-safe, principally intended for use on railways.

Jacob Pulver Wright, mechanical engineer, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at 46 Avon street, in the city and county of New Haven, and state of Connecticut, United States of America, for improvement in and relating to machines for making matches.

Paran Chandra Chatterjee, depot storekeeper, E. C. Railway, Katihar, at present of No.3, Ranee Sankerie's lane, Kalighat, Calcutta, for improvements to facilitate the working of tri-colour hand signal lamps.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

George Batchelder, care of General Post Office, Lahore, Punjab, for a combined traffic and dump car. (Specification filed as of the 20th August, 1895.)

James Edward Whiting, civil engineer, of Poona, Bombay Presidency, for improvements of selfacting gates for waterways. (Specification filed 1st September, 1896.)

David Smith, foreman moulder, Byculla ironworks, Bombay, for firebars of furnaces, for use in steam boilers, heating furnaces, and elsewhere, (Specification filed 6th June, 1896.)

Adolphe Seigle, engineer, 147, rue de Courcelles, Paris, for improvements in apparatus for treating liquids by means of heat. (Specification filed 2nd September, 1896.)

Adolphe Seigle, engineer, 147, rue de Courcelles, Paris, for improvements in apparatus for treating heavy hydrocarbons by means of heat, especially applicable for distillation and the manufacture of oil gas. (Specification filed 2nd September, 1896.

Alonzo Leonidus Brumfield, sign painter, and William Hose, gentleman, both of the Howard Hotel, Norfolk street, Strand, London, for improvements in illuminating signs. (Specification filed 28th August, 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the periods shown against each :—

William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, manufacturers, trading as Williamson & Sons, of Providence works, in the city of Worcester for improvement in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff and paint, and for other like purposes. (From 5th September 1896 to 4th September, 1897.)

Edward Sheardown and John Charles Barker, seed crushers, of No. 44, High street, Hull, in the country of Hull, for a method of, and apparatus for, cleaning cotton seed (From 25th September 1895 to 25th September, 1897.)

Baldwin Latham, civil engieer, of 13, Victoria street, Westminster, Rudolph Emil von Lengerke, civil engineer, of St. James's Vicarage, Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, and Arthur Rigg, mechanical engineer, of 42, Old Broad street, in the city of London, for improvements in hydraulic pumping apparatus. (From 14th September 1895 to 13th September, 1897.)

Samuel Bagster Boulton, Thomas Burt Haywood and Harold Edwin Boulton, manufacturers, trading under the firm of Burt, Boulton and Haywood, of 64, Cannon Street, in the city of London, and Edmond Rich Gabbett, civil engineer of Old Charlton, in the country of Kent, for improvements in apperatus for mixing, incorporating or effecting the circulation of liquids and other semi-liquids in vessels. (From 29th September 1896 to 28th September, 1897).

Clarence; Noble Cline, assistant, Elgin Mills Co., Cawnpore, for an improved tank, to be known as the "Valise Tent" (From 19th September 1896 to 18th September, 1897.)

Herbert Akroyd Stuart, engineer, of Bletchly, England, for improvements in engines operated by the explosion of mixtures of combustible vapour or gas and air. (From 24th September 1896 to 23rd September 1897.)

Selby Jackson, head signaller, combined post and telegraph office, Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, for sealing-wax for the use of the post offices in closing bags, in particular, and of the public in general.) (From 18th August 1896 to 10th August, 1897.)

James Balfour Thomson, manager, Union Jute Mills, Sealdah, Calcutta, for fixing power looms or other machinery to stone, patent stone, concrete granolithe, brick or other floors to be called "Thomson's machine fixing rail." (From 2nd July 1896 to 1st July 1904.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased.

Claude Young Payne's invention for direct acting radial aqua metre gauge or water indicator. (Specification filed 1st June 1892.

Charles James Hislop Warden and William Alfred Billings' invention for an improved normal service desiccated meat and bread ration. (Specification filed 31st May 1892.)

Charles James Hislop Warden and William Alfred Billings' invention for an improved normal service ration of desiccated raw meat and vegetables. (Specification filed 31st May 1892.)

Charles James Hislop Warden and William Alfred Billings' invention for an improved desiccating process for the production of uncooked but desiccated, and compressed or uncompressed articles of food generally. (Specification filed 31st May 1892.)

Samuel Robert Baildon's invention for improvements in punkah motors. (Specification filed 4th June 1892.)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 12.)

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgn-Lieut Jay Gould, M B, B S, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Cooch Behar State.

The services of Surgn-Capt R J Marks, Officiating Civil Surgn, Saugor, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his civil duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E Mosle as acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr J H Kruger.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Cavaliere Vittorio Bienenfeld, Vice-Consul, as Consul for Italy at Aden.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Thomas Rigby Nicholson as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Rangoon.

Surgn-Major G S Robertson, K C S I, I M S (Bengal) British Agent at Gilgit, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 24th Sept, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The services of Sardar Sultan Ibrahim, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assist Comm, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Punjab, with effect from the date of the expiry of the leave granted to him.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days granted to Mr W P Symonds, Postmaster General, Bombay, in the Notification in this Department No 2109-F O, dated the 13th May 1896, is extended by one day.

The services of Mr G S Curtis, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 1st August 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY STAFF.

Capt and temporary Maj W F Canuac, 21st Regt of Bo Inty (Marine Battalion), to be Depty Asst Adjut Genl on the Dist Staff in the Bombay Command, vice Maj J C Swann who has vacated. Dated 24th Aug 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigde Surgn Lieut Col A H Anthonis, M B, A M S, to offi ciate on the administrative medical staff of the army, with the temporary rank of Surgn Col, vice Surgn Col W T Martin invalided to England. Dated 21st Augi1896.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the unattached List of the British Army for service in the I S C, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :

Punjab Command—Sec Lieuts N V L Rybot, C W Robinson, A Young, E H Dunsford, R A Lyall, J Mackenzie, W W van Someren, H C D Jarrett, W G Hutchinson, J G Jennings, J H Watson and G N S Keene.

Bengal Command—D L R Lorimer, H B Cheyne, E F Holland, D I Shuttleworth, A L D Shewell, A E Jewett, G H Anderson and F W Iles.

Madras Command—N M Geoghegan, L F Jenkins, H F Shairp, J N Edge, W A Fatherstonhaugh, W D Reid, J A Bald and C G Ames.

Bombay Command—H W Ashburner, A W Daldy, M Crichton, J L Dougherty, A C S B Ellis, H J Cotton and P H M Taylor.

NATIE ARMY.

The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining : 4th (Prince Albert Victor's own) Regt of Bombay Cav (Poona Horse). Thakur Mul Singh to be Risaldar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy. 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry,

Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Indian Staff Corps—Captain to be Majors—6th September 1896—Henry Richmond William Lumsden ; 10th September 1896—William Knox Downes, D S O ; Albert Edmond Leslie, John Alfred Wyllie, Henry Esmine Money Mason, Gervase Francis Newport Tinley, Frederick Bernard Deane, Charles Walters Harris, 11th September 1896; George Neade MacMullen, Newdigate Addington Knightley Burne, Richard Stanley Onslow, Alexander Wallace, Philip Barbee Lindsell, George Bowring, George Herbert Watson, Ernest DeBrath, George Edward Hyde Cates, Herbert Wharry, D S O, Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover and Robert Bellew Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST

Bombay—Sergt Charles Harold Rix, employed in the office of the Lepy Adjut Genl, Bo Com, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 10th Sept 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

The Body-Guard of H Ethe Govr of Bombay—Ressaldar Hanumant Singh to be Ressaldar and Dafadar Yakub Ali Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Shaikh Abdul Karim, seconded, while holding the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to H E the Govr of Bombay, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 1280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:—Capt E Inglis, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—3rd August 1896 ; Capt W A W Strickland, Depy Comr, Burma,—5th Aug 1896; Cap N C Perkins, officiating Depy Comr, Burma,—30th Aug 1896; Capt H A Browning, officiating Depy Comr, Burma,—29th Aug 1896 ; Capt J R C Colvin, Political Asst 1st class,—29th Aug 1896

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Charles William McCulloch, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—Evelyn Robins Abbott, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th June 1896, to complete the establishment.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—Surgn-Capt Selby Harriot Henderson, I M S, to be Surgn-Capt, to complete the establishment. Mr John Cuthbertson John, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd September 1896, vice Atkinson, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut Henry Beatley to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut John Charles Lynn to be Capt, with effect from the 4th Sept 1896, vice Hall promoted. Second-Lieut Robert Philip Atkinson to be Lieut, with effect from the 4th Sept 1896, vice Lynn promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Comr F M Barwick, R I M, Marine Transport Officer, Suakin, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer Rangoon, vice Commdr H S Black, Royal Indian Marine, on leave.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by

NOTICES.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

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DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

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W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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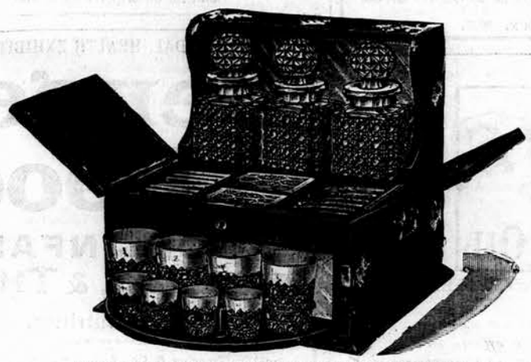

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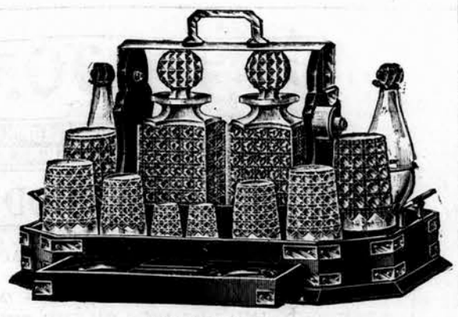

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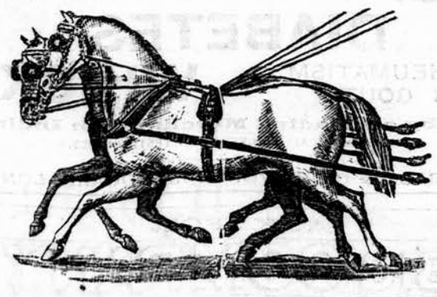

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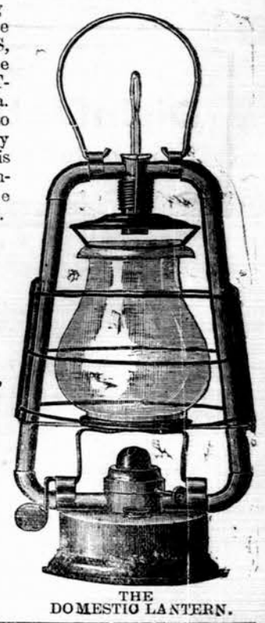

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